FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

... annum, if paid in advance; $2 50
... during the year of subscription; or
... the year has expired

... Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if
... advance; $3 50 if paid during the year
... scription; or $4 00 after the year has
...ired.

Clinton Female Institute.

... Annual Session of this Institute will
... commence on Monday the 7th day of August next.
... principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose
... Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomi-
... cal apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make
... additions to the Library as the progress of the
... seems to demand.
... considerations, taken in connection with the
... facilities for imparting knowledge, and the gen-
... healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we
... particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a
... liberal patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees
... June 16, 1854 6*tf

Land for Sale.

... OFFER for sale my TRACT OF LAND, containing
... 50 acres. This Land is situated in Marion Dis-
... S. C., and is intersected by the roads leading
... Harllessville, S. C., to Cashua Ferry on Great
... and from Marion C. H. to Bennettsville, and
... nine miles from the former place. This Land is
... timbered, and well adapted for Farming, Tur-
... &c. A portion of the Land is in a good state
... cultivation, on which are commodious buildings.
... further description is unnecessary, as purchasers
... examine for themselves.
... A bargain can be had in the purchase of this
... by early application to the subscriber on the
... premises.

J. L. McRAE
... S. C., July 15, 1854. 1*4m

Valuable Plantation on the Pedee,
FOR SALE.

... undersigned, intending to remove to the State
... Arkansas, offers for sale his PLANTATION in
... county of Richmond.
... contains about 1200 acres, of which at
... 300 is rich bottom land, on the Pedee and Little
... The remainder is undulating and hilly, but a
... very productive. The hilly land is as healthy as
... in the county, and sufficiently near the bottoms to
... quite convenient as a place of residence.
... improvements consist of a small dwelling in the
... with summer cabins for the negroes, and a Well
... excellent water. There is a good road, of easy
... leading from the Summer place to the valley,
... bridge across Little River. In the valley there
... a half dozen substantial negro houses, stables and
... of excellent quality. In addition to this, there
... the Mill for Corn and Wheat, with a Cotton Gin
... Little River.
... Plantation is well suited as any in the county
... the raising of Grain, and yields Cotton very well.
... range for Stock is the best in the county. This
... adjoins the plantations of W. P. Stanback, A. A.
... son, and others, and is about a half mile below
... Buck's Ferry, on the Pedee.
... address me at Little's Mills.

THOMAS W. STEELE.
... county, July 18, 1854. 19*2m

4,500 *Acres of Land for Sale.*

... THE subscribers offer for sale the above named
... quantity of Land, lying in the County of Bladen
... the Cape Fear River, being the estate of the late
... Smith, Esq., dec'd. These lands are now divided
... three separate and distinct plantations, each sup-
... with comfortable dwellings and other buildings,
... in the pine woods, convenient to the plan-
... and are perfectly healthy; they embrace large
... arable plantations of River land and reclaimed
... together with large bodies of Turpentine
... they lie all adjoining, and will be sold in lots to
... purchasers, either all to one, to three, or more, as
... best. Either of the subscribers will exhibit
... at any time, to persons wishing to examine.
... Any further information may be obtained by
... either one of the subscribers at Deserel P.
... Bladen county, N. C. By early application a great
... may be obtained in these lands.

JOHN SMITH,
A. K. CROSLAND,
THOS. SMITH.
... 1854. 24-6t

STRAYED OR STOLEN

... the plantation of Jesse Womble, Esq., on
... River, on the night of the 7th inst., an Iron
... Horse, and a light Bay Mare, both four years
... Spring. The horse has a lump or knot in the
... about the size of a hen's egg. The mare's
... are both white, with a star in her forehead.
... give a liberal reward for the horses, delivered
... Wadill's Ferry in Randolph. Any informa-
... about them will be thankfully received. Address
EDMUND WADDILL
... Mills, Randolph, Aug. 15. 24-3tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
In Equity, February Term, 1854

... Alexander McKay vs. Sam'l Threadgill and Malcom Gillis.

Original Bill.

... appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that
... Sam'l Threadgill, one of the Defendants in this
... case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered
... the Court, that publication be made in the Fayette-
... Observer for six weeks, that the said Sam'l Thread-
... appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for
... County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy,
... the last Monday in August next, and plead, answer
... demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, or the same will be ta-
... as confessed, and heard ex parte as to him.
... Witness, James L. Grimes, Clerk and Master in Equi-
... our said Court, at Office, the last Monday in Febr-
... 1854, and 78th of American Independence.

JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

REMEDIES

R. R. R.—No. 1.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
A Safe Acute Counteractive
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL
... the most excruciating pain.
RELIEF AT ONCE
... RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
... Rheumatism, Gout, Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Kidneys
... Pain in the Back, Hips or Loins, Hysterics, Croup, Colic
... Without the aid of any other remedy
... R. R. R.
... AND DEBILITY.
... Ready Relief will relieve the sufferer
... Pain, Weakness, Low Nervous Depression
... Exhaustion.
SICK HEADACHE
... R. R. Relief is applied it allays the most painful
SICK HEADACHE
... Ready Relief will stop the Cholic
... in the Bowels.
... Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Strains, Sprains, Stiff
... Soreness. The application of Radway's Ready Relief
... moments ENTIRELY STOPS the PAIN.
... Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts and Wounds, remove
... the most violent pain. Rheumatism, Lumbago, Backache
... Pain in the Kidneys, Spine, Hips or Loins, yield to R. R. R.
... Look for the signature of RADWAY & CO. on each bottle.

RADWAY & CO
... Sold by Druggists everywhere.
... SOLD by JENSDALE, Fayetteville.
REGAN & CALDWELL, Lumberton, N. C.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1854.

THE CONVENTION AT CENTRE.—A Convention will be held at Centre in Stanly county, on Saturday the 9th of September next to take into consideration plans for connecting the Western part of North Carolina and the roads there terminating with the Atlantic coast of North Carolina. The call for the Convention is made, we understand, by those who desire railroad communication with Beaufort and Wilmington through Fayetteville, and the extension of the North Carolina road from Salisbury West.

The Convention will meet in a section of the State where we have many good friends and should have more; and we hope that early steps will be taken by our citizens to secure a representation in a body which is to act upon matters in which we perhaps are as much interested as any other community in the State.

All persons feeling an interest in the improvement of the State by railroads, &c. are invited to attend. Will not the counties to the East of us send representatives?

FAYETTEVILLE INDEPENDENT LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY.—This time-honored Corps celebrated its *Sixty-First* Anniversary, in this town, on yesterday. The Company assembled at 8 o'clock A. M., and after the transaction of civil business, marched to "Camp Eccles," where a Target-Firing was had.

The best average shots were made by Serg't J. B. Ferguson and Mr. Henry L. Erambert,—each being equal. Best single shots by Mr. John P. McLean and Mr. John Kennedy,—being equal. In consequence of the tie between Serg't Ferguson and Mr. Erambert, one more fire was made by each, and resulted in favor of Mr. Erambert.

After Dinner,—which was spread in the Grove, and was partaken of by numerous invited guests, who did full justice to the ample viands provided by the hospitality of the members,—the Company was drawn up in line, and the Prize (a Silver Cup) was presented at the hands of Maj. Arch'd McLean to the successful competitor, Mr. Erambert.

Maj. McLean, in a few appropriate remarks, alluded to his former long connection with the Company, the high character which it has always borne for obedience to law and order,—instancing the number of distinguished men, Jurists, Governors, Senators and Representatives, and Vice President of the United States, who have formerly held places in its ranks,—and exhorted the members to preserve the integrity and purity of this ancient institution.

The Company then marched up through the principal streets, performing various evolutions, and, after firing a Federal Salute, was dismissed.

We were pleased to notice the full ranks, and to hear of the increased and increasing interest felt for the welfare and perpetuity of the Corps, not only by the members, but by the citizens generally.

The following are the Officers elected for the ensuing year:

A. M. Campbell, Major Commandant.
Walter Draughon, 1st Captain.
William Huske, 2d Captain.
James McGilvary, 3d Captain.
Alex'r McPherson, 4th Captain.
John S. Maultsby, 1st Sergeant.
J. M. Vann, 2d Sergeant.
Wm. W. Frizell, 3d Sergeant.
Thos. J. Robinson, 4th Sergeant.
Jas. B. Ferguson, 5th Sergeant.
D. J. McLeod, 1st Corporal.
Wright Huske, 2d Corporal.
Alex'r Ray, 3d Corporal.
George H. Haigh, 4th Corporal.
Wright Huske, Secretary.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.—We pick up, in the long and wearisome and generally barren abstracts of the European news by the Baltic, some items which may interest the reader in this part of the world.

The complete triumph of the revolutionists in Spain is confirmed. The Queen Mother is ordered out of the kingdom and is lucky in escaping with her life—the Queen reigning submits to the complete overthrow of her ministry and the dismissal from office of all her adherents. The revolution is thorough and will last—perhaps a month; when a new revolution as prompt and bloodless as this may be expected.

The English Government has already expended $10,000,000 in the Eastern war, and the Queen now calls for and receives $15,000,000 more. The expenses of the Emperor of the French have been at least as great; and that of the Turks probably exceeds either. So that already more than $30,000,000 have been expended in this war, whilst no place of importance has been captured, no damage of importance to either party been inflicted and no battle been fought. The "allies" will find it a difficult job to make any impression upon the Czar.

The operations by sea have been singularly unimportant, but are lightened up by a few bold adventures on both sides. The English came very near capturing the Czar and his military family in a dare devil adventure. The British Steamer Fury entered the harbor of Sebastopol in the night and kicked up a muss, came very near being sunk by shot and shell, but got home "again in the morning." A Russian War Steamer which the allied fleets were blockading and supposed to be safe in the harbor of Sebastopol suddenly appeared in the Bosphorus chasing a British War Steamer and afterwards running into the harbor of Heraclea and burning the Turkish shipping there.

THE GREAT PACIFIC RAIL ROAD.—A despatch from Austin, Texas, announces that the Governor has given the contract for building the Pacific Road through that State to the Rio Grande—800 miles—to the Hon. R. J. Walker and Thos. Butler King, representatives of the "Atlantic and Pacific Rail Road Company."

Under this contract the builders will be entitled to receive from Texas 10,240,000 acres of land. They have deposited, it is said, $300,000 with the Governor as security for the performance of the work.

We fear that this is the "beginning of the end" of the Rail Road. Messrs. Walker & King, broken down political gamblers, are the principal owners of stock in the Company and neither of them has cash or credit. They are associated with P. T. Barnum and others of similar stamp, and the probability is that the whole affair will form a magnificent illustration for the use of Barnum in his course of lectures on the theory and practice of humbug lately announced in the New York papers.

STEAM AND ELECTRICITY.—We have become so accustomed to rapid locomotion, and have been so much worried by the blundering of the telegraph, that our people rarely think of the almost miraculous changes wrought in our social condition by steam and electricity. A remarkable instance of their convenience and utility is reported in the Philadelphia papers.

A few days ago a lady of that city received a despatch announcing the dangerous illness of a near and dear relative at Xenia, Ohio. She started immediately, (at 1 o'clock on the 15th inst.,) and at 12 minutes before 5 o'clock of the 16th a despatch was delivered to her friends in Philadelphia announcing her safe arrival at Xenia. So that in the short space of 28 hours, the lady had received intelligence requiring her presence at a place 700 miles distant, accomplished the journey, and sent back the news of its accomplishment to her friends.

The Philadelphia North American well remarks that this, certainly, is an example of the utility and powers of the telegraph and railway when co-operating for our convenience, which is fitted to startle us into a more lively appreciation of the nature of these two great mechanical blessings which inventive genius has conferred on our age than we are in the habit of indulging. Yet the occurrence we have cited is no unusual thing. Similar events are happening every moment of every day; and could we but take in at one comprehensive glance of the eye, the particulars of that large and varied correspondence, which is going on through the vast net work of electric wires which now stretch in all directions over the entire extent of the States east of the Rocky Mountains, and see also, the immense travel and commerce that is constantly passing upon the thousands of miles of continuous railways, in response to the urgent messages that are flashed momentarily from hill to hill and valley to valley, among the small iron cords which are seen everywhere reticulating the air a few feet above our heads, we would have a more adequate conception of the mighty issues which are hourly dependent on lightning and steam, and of the inestimable worth to mankind of the uses of these extraordinary agencies.

THE KNOW NOTHINGS.—It is stated that a "Know Nothing" paper, to be called the American Organ, will be started in Washington at an early day, with a large subscription list.

A Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says that one-third of the Senators and about eighty of the Representatives in the present Congress are now members of the order.

There is a great deal of truth in the remarks made by a Locofoco orator in a stormy Convention of his party in Ohio. Much of the trouble created in our Northern Cities by emigrants is of course attributable to themselves, but those greater evils which have justified and indeed rendered almost necessary for self preservation Native American and Know Nothing Societies in the crowded and ill-governed cities have been the work, not of the foreigners, but of the American politician who imposes upon their ignorance of our customs and laws and then deserts them. Said the speaker:

"You denounce Know-Nothingism—Whig Know-Nothingism—but Democratic Know-Nothingism you do not unmask. You denounce any secret political society which makes a difference between native and adopted citizens; but you fail to denounce your own corrupt secret political society, the Miami tribe, which rules the party, and from which Know-Nothingism has got its forms, if not the essential characteristics! You have not one word of denunciation for those Democratic newspapers, your own organ included, which direct the firebrand of the Know-Nothing to the Irishman's hut and to the German's cabin. They do so by saying that the "pretensions and the arrogance and extravagant demands" of foreigners have given to Know-Nothingism its rise. I say here, in open day, Know Nothingism is really brought to life by the political machinations of native political demagogues, who have abased, and would still further abase, the poor foreigners for their political ends, and then leave them in the lurch. I declare, therefore, that according to my solemn conviction, and I have been no idle spectator, it is a falsehood to say that foreigners have drawn upon themselves Know-Nothing prejudice and fanaticism. The real great cause is to be found in the quarter suggested by us."

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.—We are pleased to learn that the number of students at this institution has largely increased.

NEW POST OFFICE.—"Little Lick," Chatham County, Wm. Womack, Esq. Postmaster.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19, 1854.

A sudden change in my views, not necessary to be stated, has brought me here, instead of to a different quarter. There is little or no concern about the cholera in the cities, and men go about their business without thinking of danger. So I, having business at the North, have come North, relying upon prudence to protect me and mine from the danger which appeared great at a distance, but appears to vanish as you approach it.

The travel from Raleigh here is very pleasant. The roads, cars, &c. are good and in good order. And what is remarkable as compared with previous seasons, there is plenty of room both in the cars and in the Hotels. Instead of rushing along to get seats in the cars, and finding it difficult to seat a party near each other, we had ample room for every person to occupy a double seat. Instead of writing ahead to secure rooms at Hotels, there seems to be no necessity for any such forethought. Rooms are plenty. So much for the cessation of pleasure travel, and in part, I have no doubt, of business travel too.

There is a very anxious feeling in money matters. Instead of the crisis being over, as many thought, it is but coming on, and some of the papers do not hesitate to predict troubles equal to those of 1837.

It behooves people who are too much expanded to look about them. There is danger. The country has overtraded—lived too fast. Many of the enormous rents in New York have fallen 40 or 50 per cent.; a $10,000 a year store can now be had for $5,000 to $6,000. And so on. Goods also have fallen, especially woollens. I heard of a sale at auction in New York of imported woollen goods at 57 to 60 cents which not long ago commanded $1 50 to $1 60. This is ruinous. Cotton goods have fallen also, but not in proportion. There have been several considerable failures here and in New York lately.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21, 1854.

I arrived here on Saturday night. There was one thing quite remarkable in that day's trip on the Camden and Amboy rail road. The weather has been very dry, so that the grass is every where parched, and there is abundance of dust; yet we were entirely protected from it by canvass which descended from the bottom of both sides and ends of each car nearly to the ground, thus confining the dust under the cars, instead of allowing it to rise in clouds and fill the cars. Those who have travelled on rail roads in dusty weather—and who has not?—can imagine the relief of so simple and cheap a contrivance. When we got to New York, instead of being unable to discover through the dust the original color of our clothes, no one could have told that we had been travelling at all. I hope to see the example followed all over the country.

We have abundant evidence on all hands of the absence of the usual number of Summer travellers. It is manifest in the streets, in the Hotels, in the public conveyances, every where. Yesterday, in going up town to Dr. Hawks's church, and in returning, we found no difficulty in getting seats in the cars, affording a great contrast to the packing system of the last few years, when a car capable of seating 20 was seldom found with less than 50 passengers.

Many of the churches are closed during this month, it being an almost universal practice here, with all people who are able to go away, to take a few weeks holiday at this season of the year. Professional men, merchants, and even the merchants' clerks, are regularly allowed, by turns, to go off to recruit. I walked two or three miles yesterday afternoon to find an open church. It would be well if some of the papers here would give notice every Saturday, where and when strangers might attend public worship on Sunday.

We have at the St. Nicholas two celebrities in the Musical world—Madame Grisi and Monsieur Mario. They have been engaged for a season in this country at an enormous price, it is said, and will make their first appearance in about a fortnight. I only mention them to say, that with the novelty loving people of New York their arrival has produced a sensation. Their rooms at this magnificent house are minutely described,—how they (the rooms I mean) are painted and furnished—the cost of the furniture alone being between $5000 and $6000. These are doubtless puffs, regularly paid for by the lessee of Grisi and Mario.

Gave Him the Mitten.—"Ah, mon dieu! mon dieu," said Monsier Melemots to his friend Sniffins, "my sweetheart have give me de mitten."

"Indeed—how did that happen?"

"Vell, I thought I must go to make her von visit before I leave town; so I step in de side of de room, and dare I behold her beautiful pairson stretch out on von *lazy*."

"A *lounge*, you mean."

"Ah, yes—von lounge. And den I make von ver polite *branch*, and—"

"You mean a polite *bow*."

"Ah, yes von *bough*. And den I say I vas ver sure she vould be rotten, if I did not come to see her before I—"

"You said *what?*"

"I said she would be *rotten*, if—"

"That's enough. You have 'put your foot in it,' to be sure."

"No, sare. I put my foot out of it, for she says she would call her sacre big brother and *keek* me out; *be gar*. I had intended to say *mortified*, but I could not think of the vord, and *mortify* and *rot* is all de same as von, in my *dictionaire*."

According to Order.—A country editor received a remittance with a request to "send the paper as long as the money lasted." He indulged in a bit of a "spree" next week, got broke, and respectfully announced to his subscriber, that according to his own terms his subscription was out.

ANGLING FOR A HUSBAND.

TRANSLATED BY W. B. H., FOR THE EVENING POST.

Mme. D——, who resided at Chaton, was a lady of the strictest character and of a heart proof against all allurement. She prided herself upon her great insensibility, and her profound indifference had repulsed all those gallants who had ventured to offer their addresses. The country was for her a veritable retreat; she shunned reunions, and was only happy in solitude. The charms of a chosen circle, the pleasures of the world, had for her no attraction, and her favorite recreation was that of angling—an amusement worthy of an unfeeling woman.

She was accustomed every pleasant day to station herself at the extremity of the lonely island of Chaton, and there, with a book in one hand and her line in the other, her time was passed in fishing, reading, or dreaming.

A lover who had always been intimidated by her coldness, and who had never ventured on a spoken or written declaration, surprised her at her favorite pursuit one day when he had come to the island for the purpose of enjoying a swimming bath. He observed her for a long time without discovery, and busied himself with thinking how he might turn to his advantage this lonely amusement of angling. His reveries were so deep and so fortunate that he at last hit upon the desired plan, a novel expedient, indeed; yet they are always most successful with such women as pretend to be invulnerable.

The next day our amorous hero returned to the island, studied the ground, made his arrangements, and when Mme. D—— had resumed her accustomed place he slipped away to a remote and retired shelter, and after having divested himself of his clothing he entered the stream. An excellent swimmer and a skillful diver, he trusted to his aquatic talents for the success of his enterprise. He swam to the end of the island with the greatest precaution, favored by the chances of the bank and bushes which hung their dense foliage above the waters. In his lips was a note folded and sealed, and on arriving near the spot where Mme. D—— was sitting he made a dive and lightly seizing the hook he attached to it his letter.

Mme. D——, perceiving the movement of her line, supposed that a fish was biting.

The young man had retired as he came; he had doubled the cape which, extending out into the water, separated them from each other, and had regained his post without the least noise in his passage under the willows. The deed was done.

Mme. D—— pulled in her line, and what was her surprise to observe dangling upon the barb of her hook, not the expected shiner, but an unexpected letter!

This was, however, trifling, and her surprise became stupefication when, on detaching the transfixed billet, she read upon the envelop —— her name!

So then this letter which she had fished up was addressed to her.

This was somewhat miraculous. She was afraid. Her troubled glance scrutinized the surrounding spaces, but there was nothing to be seen or heard; all was still and lonely both on land and water.

She quitted her seat, but took away the letter. As soon as she was alone and closeted with herself, and as soon as the paper was dry—a paper perfectly waterproof, and written upon with indelible ink—she unsealed the letter and commenced its perusal.

A declaration of love! cried she at the first words. What insolence!

Still the insolence had come to her in such an extraordinary manner that her curiosity would not suffer her to treat this letter as she had so many others—pitilessly burn it without reading.

No, she read it quite through. The lover who dated his letter from the bottom of the river had skilfully adopted the allegory, and introduced himself as a grotesque inhabitant of the waters. The fable was gracefully managed, and with the jesting tone which he had adopted was mingled a true, serious, ardent sentiment, expressed with beauty and eloquence.

The next day Mme. D—— returned to the island, not without emotion and some trace of fear. She threw her line with a trembling hand, and shuddered as, a moment after she perceived the movement of the hook.

Is it a fish? Is it a letter?

It was a letter.

Mme. D. was no believer in magic, still there was something strange and supernatural in all this.

She had an idea of throwing back the letter into the stream, but relinquished it. The most stubborn and haughty woman is always disarmed in face of that strange mystery which captivates her imagination.

This second letter was more tender, more passionate, more charming than the first. Mme. D—— re-read it several times, and could not help thinking about the delightful merman who wrote such bewitching letters.

On the subsequent day she attached her line to the bank and left it swimming in the stream, while she withdrew to a hiding place upon the extremity of the island. She watched for a long time but saw nothing. She returned to the place, withdrew the line, and there was the letter.

This time an answer was requested. It was perhaps premature, yet the audacious request obtained a full success. The reply was written after some hesitation, and the hook dropped into the stream charged with a letter which was intended to say nothing, and affected a sort of badinage, which was nevertheless a bulletin of a victory gained over the harsh severity of a woman until then inapproachable.

Mme. D—— had too much shrewdness not to guess that her mysterious correspondent employed, instead of magic, the art of a skilful diver. Scruples easily understood restrained her from that portion of the bank where she was sure that the diver would emerge from the water.

But this game of letters amused her. First it pleased her intellect, and her curiosity became so lively that she wrote:

"Let us give up this jesting, which has pleased me for the moment, but which should continue no longer, and come with your apologies to Chaton."

The lover answered:

"Yes, if you will add: Hope."

The inexorable lady replied:

"If only a word is necessary to decide you, be it so!"

And the word was written.

The young man appeared, and was not a loser. The gift of pleasing belonged to his person as much as to his style, and he had made such rapid progress under water that it was easy to complete his conquest on land.

Thus Mme. D—— caught a husband without wishing it, and in spite of the vow which she had taken never to remarry. Holding the line, she had been caught by the fish.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

NORMAL COLLEGE

We attended the late commencement at this young and flourishing Institution, and ask permission to make a few remarks respecting it. There were many things to interest and please the attentive spectator, and we have never seen an occasion of the kind pass off more to the satisfaction of all concerned. The address of Robt. P. Dick, Esq. of Greensboro', was one of ability and classic elegance; it was received with repeated applause by his delighted audience, and will probably be published.

The graduating class all acquitted themselves with great credit. Their addresses were carefully prepared, well delivered and justly received universal commendation. The following gentlemen composed the class:—Jno. F. Pearson, Jas. A. Edwards, Jno. W. Payne, S. DePeeler, C. C. Cole, L. H. Carter, Thos. S. Whittington, and J. L. Wright.

During the last collegiate year there were 195 students in attendance, and we understood that several more would have been there if room could have been provided. But this deficiency will soon be remedied. The new College edifice will soon be completed, several large boarding houses are nearly or quite finished, and ample accommodations will thus be furnished for as many students as may attend. We were pleased to see a number of students there from Fayetteville and vicinity, and to learn that they had gained for themselves a good reputation. Rev. B. Craven, the President of Normal, by his ability and energy, is making a mark upon the Old North State that will be read and admired for many generations. A few years ago Normal College was only an insignicant country Academy: by his talents and untiring industry, it has obtained its present position. Long may it flourish—an honor to the State and a blessing to thousands.

CAPE FEAR

Town papers please copy.

The Fatality of the White House.—A Washington letter says:

"A singular fatality has attended the occupants of the White House for some years past. Commence with Gen. Harrison. He occupied it just one month, and was succeeded by John Tyler, whose wife died while he acted as President, and he married again before he left the Mansion. Mr Polk died shortly after leaving it, and General Taylor soon followed him. Col. Bliss passed away ere long and was soon followed by Mrs. Taylor, his mother-in-law. Mr. Fillmore had scarcely left the mansion, in the pleasing hope to retire to his own modest dwelling at Buffalo, there to enjoy, undisturbed by the cares of public life, the soothing and enlivening society of his "wife, children and friends," when the partner of his joys and the sharer of his sorrows, fell by his side, and was taken to Buffalo a corpse. And now has fallen that affectionate, amiable and estimable daughter, to whom his heart clung with more than a father's affection, and who loved him with more than a daughter's love. She was to him as it were, "the last rose of summer, left blooming alone;" the light of the house, the presiding genius of his little, narrowed domestic circle.

Truly may it be said:

'The paths of glory lead but to the grave.'"

We may add that the wife of Gen. Jackson died just before her husband was inducted into office, and the only son of Gen. Pierce was accidentally killed by a rail-road collision, between the period of the election of his father to the Presidency, and his inauguration.

An inveterate dram-drinker being told that the cholera with which he was attacked was incurable, and that he would speedily be removed to a world of pure spirits, replied, "Well, that's comfort at all events, for it's very difficult to get any in this world."

DIED,

Near Bolton's, Mississippi, DUNCAN McALPIN, (with chronic diarrhœa,) in the 70th year of his age. He was a native of Robeson County, N. C., but for the last fourteen years a citizen of Mississippi. Whilst a resident of his native county, his fellow citizens manifested their high appreciation of his character, by electing him on several occasions to fill the highest political and civil offices in their power.

The claims of a rapidly increasing family induced him to abandon his friends and his home, to seek a newer country and a more productive soil. After locating in Mississippi, he determined to lead strictly an agricultural life, which was much more congenial to the calm benignity of his nature, than the toil and vexation of official position. His highly cultivated intellect, graceful and winning manners, soon won for him the esteem and confidence of his adopted neighbors.

Many years will have passed away, ere his place, as a neighbor, friend, companion and citizen will be filled, or his loss supplied.

Capable of feeling another's woes, he was liberal without ostentation, and charitable without display.

Those who knew him best, will long remember him, as the *good man*, the *model citizen* and the *unaffected christian*.—COM.

At his residence in Wayne county, on Friday the 4th inst., after a protracted illness, PIERCE BROGDEN, a soldier of the War of 1812, in the 63d year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line.—Aug. 23.—Str. Flora McDonald, with freight for Worth & Utley, E. B. Rice, Starr & Williams, Dr. W. R. Hall, W. M. Parker, McDonald & Whaley, E. J. Hale & Son, Houston & Overby, M. A. Baker, M. Russel, A. A. McKethan, H. L. Myrover & Co. Hockett & VicRory, H. W. Black, I. Cox, M. W. Leary, Beaver Creek Co, J. M. Worth & Co, G. W. & I. Goldston & Co, E. S. Morris, C. Banks.

[Lutterloh & Co.'s Line.] Aug. 19.—Str. Fanny and Rowan, with goods for John H. Hall, T. S. Lutterloh, W. S. Foulks, J. R. Whitaker, Williams & Overbough, W. M. J. Allen, J. H. & J. Martine, Peter J. Evans, S. W. Tillinghast, J. H. Pritchett, G. McNeill.

FOR SALE.

200 HEAD Beef Cattle, by the subscriber.
DUNCAN CROMARTIE.
Elizabethtown, N. C., Aug. 14. 24-3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1854.

Cook & Johnson vs. D. W. Rogers.

Attachment and Levy made, and conditional Judgment thereon.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, D. W. Rogers, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said D. W. Rogers to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in September next, and plead or replevy, or the conditional Judgment will be made absolute, and the property condemned to the Plaintiffs' use.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in June 1854, and 78th year of American Independence.

19*6t] JOHN McLAURIN, Clerk.

THE LEGISLATURE

We give below a list of the members elect of the next Legislature of North Carolina. The list is believed to be nearly correct

SENATE

Pasquotank & Perquimons—Nathan Winslow, W
Camden and Currituck—John B. Jones, D
Gates and Chowan—Henry Willey, W
Tyrrell and Hyde—Charles McCleese, W
Northampton—Thomas J. Person, D
Hertford—Kenneth Rayner, W
Bertie—Joseph B. Cherry, W
Martin and Washington—Asa Biggs, D
Halifax—M. L. Wiggins, W
Edgecombe—Henry T. Clark, D
Pitt—B. F. Eborn, W
Beaufort—Joshua Taylor, W
Craven—Council B. Wood, D
Carteret and Jones—Richard Oldfield, D
Greene and Lenoir—James P. Speight, D
New Hanover—Owen Fennell, D
Duplin—B. W. Herring, D
Onslow—E. W. Fonville, D
Brunswick and Columbus—[illegible] D. McDowell, D
Cumberland—Warren Winslow, D
Sampson—Thos. J. Faison, D
Wayne—C. H. Brogden, D
Johnston—Linn B. Sanders, D
Wake—Gaston H. Wilder, D
Nash—John H. Drake, Jr., D
Franklin—Jesse S. Collins, D
Warren—William Eaton, Jr., D
Granville—C. H. K. Taylor, D
Person—John W. Cunningham, D
Orange—William A. Graham, W
Alamance and Randolph—Wm. B. Lane, W
Chatham—John H. Haughton, W
Moore and Montgomery—S. H. Christian, W
Robeson and Richmond—Thos. J. Morisey, W
Anson and Union—Thos. S. Ashe, W
Guilford—John A. Gilmer, W
Caswell—John A. Graves, D
Rockingham—George D. Boyd, D
Mecklenburg—John Walker, D
Stanly and Cabarrus—Col. Long, W
Rowan and Davie—John A. Lillington, W., since deceased. A new election to be held under writ from the Governor
Davidson—John W. Thomas, W
Stokes and Forsythe—J. J. Martin, D
Ashe, Surry, Watauga & Yadkin—Geo. Bower, D
Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander—Anderson Mitchell, W
Burke, McDowell & Caldwell—T. C. N. Davis, W
Lincoln, Gaston & Catawba—John F. Hoke, D
Rutherford and Cleaveland—Columbus Mills, D
Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey and Madison—David Coleman, D
Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson—Wm. H. Thomas, D

Thirty Democrats, and twenty Whigs

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Alamance—J. W. Lancaster, D., Giles Mebane, W
Alexander—J. M. Bogle, W
Anson—A. J. Dargan and John Broadaway, W.
Burke—W. T. McKesson, W
Buncomb—Z. B. Vance, W
Bladen—Geo. M. White, D
Bertie—David Outlaw, P. H. Winston, W
Beaufort—J. B. Stubbs, Fred. Grist, W
Brunswick—Gaston Meares, D
Cabarrus—Daniel M. Barringer, W
Catawba—Henderson Shuffill, D
Craven—S. W. Chadwick, Geo. Green, W
Cumberland—Jesse G. Shepherd, C. H. Cottrell, M. J. McDuffie, D
Chowan—John C. Badham, D.
Columbus—A. J. Jones, W
Camden—Wilson Harrison, W
Carteret—Levi T. Oglesby, D
Cherokee—John Rowland, W
Caswell—Samuel P. Hill, Wm. Long, D
Chatham—R. C. Cotten, A. D. Headen, D., and J. H. Horton, W
Caldwell—Samuel F. Patterson, W
Currituck—S. B. Jarvis, D
Cleveland—G. G. Holland, W. W. Wright, D
Davidson—J. Leach, Henry Wilson, W
Davie—Wm. B. March, W
Duplin—W. J. Houston, N. B. Whitfield, D
Edgecombe—Joshua Barnes, David Williams, D
Forsythe—Jesse A. Waugh, Allen Flynt, D
Franklin—W. K. Martin, D
Gaston—James H. White, D
Granville—James M. Bullock, Wm. H. Lyon, D., and J. S. Amis, W.
Guilford—Ralph Gorrell, Calvin Johnson, D. F. Caldwell, W
Greene—B. F. Williams, W
Gates—M. H. Eure, W
Haywood—R. G. A. Love, D
Halifax—R. H. Smith, J. D. Perkins, W
Hertford—W. L. Daniel, W
Hyde—Milton Selby, D
Henderson—John Baxter, W
Iredell—R. H. Parks, L. Q. Sharpe, W
Jackson—L. D. Bryson, W
Lenoir—F. G. Simmons, W
Johnston—R. H. Tomlinson, Asa Barnes, D
Lincoln—Wm. Sutton, D
Lincoln—Henry Cansler, D
Montgomery—John Yancey, D
Martin—John C. Gates, D
McDowell—S. J. Neal, W
Moore—Hugh Leach, W
Montgomery—Zebedee Russell, W
Macon—Mr. Patton, W
Mecklenburg—Wm. Black, W. B. Myers, D
Nash—J. W. Bryant, D
New Hanover—Thos. H. Williams, S. J. Person, D. Mr. P. since appointed Judge
Northampton—J. B. Bynum, M. W. Smallwood, D
Onslow—L. W. Humphrey, D
Orange—S. F. Phillips, J. Turner, Jr., W
Pasquotank—W. E. Mann, W
Perquimans—J. P. Jordan, D
Pitt—G. E. B. Singletary, W. J. Blow, D
Person—Major Green, D.
Robeson—Neill Regan, Thos. A. Norment, D.
Rockingham—Thos. Settle, Jr., Joseph W. Neal, D
Rowan—C. A. Rose, D., A. H. Caldwell, W.
Rutherford—J. G. Bynum, Wm. M. Shipp, W.
Randolph—John A. Craven, Jesse Thornburg, W.
Richmond—W. L. Steele, W.
Sampson—Geo. R. Daughtry, Dr Shaw, D.
Surry—Charles Whitlock, D.
Stokes—Joel F. Hill, D
Stanly—John Furr, W
Tyrrell—Jordan L. Jones, W
Union—James A. Dunn, D.
Wake—N. G. Rand, W. W. Whitaker, D., and J. Mordecai, W
Warren—W. A. Jenkins, S. H. Williams, D.
Washington—H. A. Gilliam, W.
Watauga—Jonathan Horton, W.
Wayne—W. T. Dortch, Mr. Whitfield, D.
Wilkes—L. B. Carmichael, C. L. Cook, W
Yadkin—C. W. Williams, D.
Yancey—John A. Garland, D.

Sixty-five democrats, and fifty-five whigs. The democrats will have a clear majority of twenty on joint ballot.

"I say, nigga, how you sell dem brooms so much cheaper den dis inderwideral can do, when, between you and me, I steal de stuff to make dem wid?"

"Why, you black fool, Pomp: I steal mine ready made."

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CZAR FROM CAPTURE

From the London Times, August 5

"A man gets up in the morning on his own premises, but little knows where he may sleep at night." The Czar of all the Russias has lately been within an ace of offering in his own person a practical confirmation of this well known saying. What would the British public have thought—what would Europe have thought—what would the King of Prussia in his cups have thought—what would Omer Pacha in his fez cap have thought—what would the allied troops have thought—and, finally, what would the Three per Cents have thought, it, about this time, the Czar of All the Russias, the Archduke Constantine, and the Archduchess, and the Russian Admiral in command at Cronstadt, had been sent home by Sir Charles Napier in the small steamer which had captured them? Improbable as the tale may appear—impossible the catastrophe—it was fairly upon the cards within the past few weeks.

The facts are these:—A short while back, while the allied fleets were lying before Cronstadt, an English yacht belonging to Lords Litchfield and Euston, with Lord Clarance Paget on board, ventured somewhat too near the guns of the place. Suddenly a puff of steam was seen on the Russian side, and a small Russian steamer put out to sea, with the evident intention of cutting off the English yacht. On board of that steamer were the Czar Nicholas, his son the Archduke Constantine, the Archduchess his wife, and the Russian Admiral, who all went forth to enjoy the satisfaction of an easy triumph over the poor little yacht. She is, in point of fact, stated to have been in the most imminent danger of capture. The Czar, however, was destined to be foiled in his anticipated little triumph, as he has already been foiled in his hopes of many a great one. An English war steamer, seeing the danger to which the yacht was exposed, advanced with all speed to her relief. Shortly she obtained such a position that the English yacht was safe; and the only question that remained for discussion was one between the two small war steamers—the one under English, the other under Russian colors. Could the English but have known the valuable freight which that little yacht contained—could the captain but have known that by capturing her, or sending her to the bottom, peace would have been restored to Europe, and probably a million of human lives, first and last, be saved, we have no doubt that he would have carried one or other of the alternatives into effect, even though his own destruction, that of his ship, and of every soul on board of her, had been the inevitable consequence. As it was, he saw nothing before him but a little trumpery steamer—he had carried his purpose of relieving the English yacht into effect—and remembered orders which certainly had been issued, to the effect that no English ship, upon the mere heroic impulse of her commander, should be thrust into the lion's mouth. We have no doubt that this was so, and that when the English captain gave his orders for putting the head of his steamer round, he did so with the feeling that he had very satisfactorily discharged the duty with which he had been intrusted. Little did he suppose, at the moment, that he had lost probably the greatest opportunity for obtaining personal distinction which had ever been thrown in the way of a single man. The English nation venerates the name of Lord Nelson for the sake of certain little affairs in which he was engaged off Cape St. Vincent, at the Nile, at Copenhagen, at Trafalgar, and elsewhere; but not all of those wonderful, important and heroic achievements combined would have had such an important influence on the history of the world as the capture of that little Russian ship. It was given to the captain of a small steamer to change the face of Europe in ten minutes well employed, but in pure innocence he missed the chance.

It is seldom, indeed, in modern warfare, still more rarely in naval warfare, that monarchs themselves run any danger of capture. Napoleon, to be sure, at Arcissur Aube, was compelled to cross swords with a squad of Cossacks in the twilight, but he was after all a general, not a king, by trade. If we remember right, upon one occasion poor old George III was in danger of capture from a French privateer off Weymouth, and was only saved by some marine chance which has slipped from our recollection. In mediæval history, there are, of course, the cases familiar to every schoolboy of King John of France at Poitiers, and of Francis I. after Pavia. But what comparison would there have been between the case of the Black Prince waiting on a mediæval king, who went to battle in a coat of mail, and the grand surprise of the Russian Czar landing at Plymouth—no, at New Haven—while all Europe was in commotion upon his account?

We are, of course, speculating upon history of a very hypothetical character, but still the event did so nearly occur as to justify speculation upon its consequences. In our mind's eye we can see Lords Aberdeen and John Russel communicating the information to the houses in their own dry and cautious manner. What would Messrs. Bright and Cobden have said? What would Col. Sibthorp have said? The newsman would have gone following the information about the streets, and their cries would have been regarded by the testy old gentlemen in Belgravia but as mere leasings for the sake of deceiving the liege and interfering with their digestive functions. What should we have done with the Czar, when we had got him? Reckless, unprincipled, and merciless as he has shown himself to be, we should have been anxious to treat him like a gentlemen, and make him comfortable during his sojourn among us. But at Berlin and at Potsdam! Let us suppose the information to have been brought in while the glasses were well charged with champagne, and the King and his Russian friends were devising a fresh counter-proposition to the counter-counter-proposition which had emanated from the Bamberg Conference. The Czar is taken!—he is in England—he is in the Tower—he is pretty well after the voyage—as easy in mind as can be expected—but he was very seasick. What would the good folks in Wurtemburg and Bavaria who have bedizened their coats with Russian ribands and orders, have made of the intelligence—and M. Mazzini and the Italian reds? There is the Emperor of Austria, too, busy with his levies, and rejoicing at his loan, which would have given him still higher gratification when he came to reflect that, the war being at an end, he was at liberty to apply the proceeds to other purposes. There are, however, two sets of people whose acts we should have been most desirous to behold, as the fact of the capture was forced upon their convictions. We should like to have been in Cronstadt while the Czar was steamed away under the eyes of the garrison. Next to this, which would perhaps have been the most interesting point of observation, it would have been most peculiarly delightful to stroll through the Bazaar at Constantinople, and listen to the gossip of the old Turks when they were at last convinced that their old enemy the Czar was really within the grasp of the Allied Powers—a prisoner of war!

On the political consequences of such an event we must scarcely venture to speculate. The imagination of the historian who is called upon to write the history of the events which did not occur, may fairly recoil from the magnitude of the subject. Little petty questions, such as those connected with the Sulina mouths of the Danube, the navigation of the Black Sea, the freedom of the Circassian mountaineers, the restoration of Finland to Sweeden, &c. sink into comparative insignificance by the side of the chapter which might have been written on the result of the Czar's yatching expedition off Cronstadt. The wonder of it is that all this time we are not dealing with a fable, nor with the result of a drunkard's inspiration, but with sober and serious fact. The Czar of Russia, the Archduke Constantine, and the Archduchess, were the other day as near capture and transmission to England as it is possible to be without having incurred such a catastrophe. Such is life and history—such a strange mixture of chances and improbabilities! What an end to the Russian war! and to think, in all soberness of thought, that it might really have come to pass, had the captain of a little English steamer known who were on board the little Russian steamer the other day off Cronstadt!

COTTON STATISTICS

Among the leading agricultural products of the United States are Cotton, Indian Corn, and Tobacco. They may be said to exercise a vast influence over the fortunes of mankind.

The Cotton trade amounts to millions of dollars in the aggregate per annum, and it gives employment to thousands and tens of thousands of human beings not only in the Old World but the New. It at present, perhaps, constitutes the greatest bond of peace between Great Britain and the United States. The Southern States of the American Union produce by far the largest portion of the cotton that is grown throughout the world, while England is the leading purchaser and manufacturer. At every symptom of discord between the two countries the cotton spinners as well as the cotton growers become alarmed. Hence, too, the extraordinary efforts that have been made of late years to discover some substitute for the American products. The Board of Trade of Manchester have expended large sums of money in efforts of this kind, but thus far with little success comparatively speaking. A few years since they engaged a highly accomplished gentleman, Alexander MacKay, Esq., to visit the East Indies and ascertain, if possible, if any portion of the British possessions in that section of the world could be made more available for the cotton culture than at present, so as to compete with the United States. Mr. MacKay was eminently qualified for the task, having some time before visited the United States and resided for a considerable period south of the Potomac. He immediately set forward on his mission, and succeeded in collecting much valuable information, but unfortunately he died on his way home. His papers were subsequently collected and given to the world, but they were in a condition so imperfect that the results were far from satisfactory. The relations between the United States and Great Britain have of late years been so friendly that the apprehensions of English manufacturers have measurably subsided, and although the hope of discovering a substitute for American cotton has not been wholly abandoned, the prosecution of the enterprise has in some sense been postponed. Meanwhile the cotton culture of the United States goes on as extensively as ever. The earliest record of an export of cotton from this country is dated 1757, when seven bags were shipped from Charleston. Thus, then, in less than one hundred years the trade has increased to millions of bales per annum. A curious feature in the history of this fabric is that in 1784, or a little more than half a century ago, a shipment of seventy-one bags of cotton was made from this country to England, and on its arrival it was seized by the authorities on the ground that America could not produce a quantity so great. The average annual yield for the five years ending 1835 was estimated at 1,000,055 bales; the average yield for the same period ending in 1840 was 1,440,000 bales; and the average annual yield for the like period which terminated in 1850 was 2,270,000 bales. The total product for 1853 was 3,262,882 bales. In this connexion the following comparative statement of the growth will be regarded with interest:

1824	569,240 bales
1834	1,204,328 bales
1844	2,394,503 bales
1853	3,262,882 bales

The consumption for the last year named may be thus divided:

Export to Great Britain	1,750,860 bales
Do. France	426,728 bales
Do. North of Europe	174,176 bales
Do. other foreign ports	195,656 bales.
Retained for home use	671,000 bales.

These facts exhibit results of a truly extraordinary character. They possess the more interest from the circumstance that cotton is not indigenous to this country, and that the first seed was brought over little more than a century ago. The seed of the Sea Island cotton was originally obtained from the Bahama Islands in the year 1785. It was first cultivated on Skidaway island near Savannah. The great impulse, however, that was given to the culture was by the discovery of Whitney's cotton gin. After that period its growth increased at a most extraordinary rate. At this moment, as already observed, the cotton culture and manufacture give employment to thousands and tens of thousands of human beings not only in the New World but the Old. There is scarcely an individual in civilized society who is not partly clothed with cotton. It is one of the most useful of the many products of nature, and has evidently been given by Providence for the especial advantage of man.

"Let the People Rule."—The Petersburg Intelligencer has the following tart reply to an article which appeared in the Democrat a few days ago under the heading "Let the people rule."

"The Democrat came out with the above flourish yesterday, and when we first saw it we could not conceive what it meant. We have been taught to believe that under a democratic administration the people did rule, and that "the freedom and purity of the elective franchise" were above suspicion. Well, we did not expect to see a democratic journal, during Pierce's Chief Magistracy, at least, come out with the assertion that the "theory of Government" was one thing, and "the fact in practice" another and a totally different thing. That is to say, "Political Brokers" or "Stockjobbers" have rule everywhere, "that they stand behind the popular voice and control, modulate or gag it, as suits their convenience, their whims or their pockets." This is a pretty description of the condition the dear people are reduced to under the auspices of Democracy!

New Cotton.—A bale of new Cotton, this year's crop, and the first of the season, from the plantation of Gen. Wm. Evans, in Marion District, S. C., arrived here yesterday, via the Manchester Road, consigned to Mr. Henry Nutt. Its quality, we believe, was fair. Gen. Evans, it will be remembered, was the pioneer of the last year's crop—indeed, the first bale ever received over the Manchester Road was forwarded by him.

We trust that this is only the beginning of the end.—*Wil. Herald.*

SNOW!—*Something New Under the Sun.*—On Wednesday morning 16th inst. just about shaving time, we were very considerably astonished by seeing snow flakes floating in and around our window, as briskly, as yellow belly perches at the mouth of a spring branch after a rain.

Beaufort Halcyon.

The Raleigh *Standard* thinks it probable that the next Legislature will create an additional Judicial Circuit, as at the last session it appeared to be much needed, and the impression is, it would have been done then but for a heavy pressure of other business.

We favor this proposition. One additional Judicial Circuit, *at least*, should be created. The State is so extensive, and the present arrangement of the Circuits entails such a degree of labor upon the Judges, that we are surprised that this matter has remained so long unattended to. There are seven Judicial Circuits altogether. The first, second, and third Circuits, are composed of ten counties each; the fourth of twelve; the fifth and seventh of thirteen, and the sixth of fourteen counties. The Superior Courts, as we all know, are held twice in each year, besides special terms are being constantly held, so that in the administration of the public justice, the Judges are absent from their homes by far the larger portion of their time. The Circuits embrace too wide an area of country—the labor is too exhausting upon the Judge, who, whatever may be his ability and desire to expound the law correctly, and administer justice to parties, becomes wearied with the extent of the duty before him, and may from this fact be impaired in the exercise of his high office. We have frequently heard the Judges speak of our own Circuit, the fifth, as in an especial degree, exhausting and laborious; indeed they are all so.

The compensation allowed the Judges is also ridiculously small. They receive $1,950 a year, and for this they travel over the State, holding Courts, paying their own expenses, devoting their whole time, and constant study to the acceptable discharge of their duties. We suppose by strict economy these public officers may save out of their salaries, as much as a thousand dollars a year, provided they have not families. The whole system is on a wrong principle. It is of a piece with that niggardly idea which pervades the law of salaries and fees in this State. We starve our Governor, and hence we should starve our Judges too. We believe in the doctrine of procuring the best talent, and paying liberally for it. The compensation allowed the Judges ought to be sufficiently large to place them above the reach of want—to render them independent—to free them from the annoyances of business. When we reflect how very important is the Judicial office—how necessary to the honor and dignity of the State that the Bench should be occupied only by pure, learned, able men,—and how the inevitable effect of a system of inadequate compensation is to drive from the possession of these offices men in every way qualified to add dignity to the station, but whose worldly circumstances are such, that they cannot *afford* the honor of the position, it will become manifest, we think, that the present system is erroneous, and that in this regard, to use a common expression, we are "penny wise and pound foolish." The life of a Judge is one of labor. It is a constant study. The Law is a stupendous science, and he can master its principles, and comprehend its subtleties and hidden truths, only by the severest application. Changes in the organic law are constantly occurring too, so that to be a learned Judge, his books must be his bride. When, therefore, a man sacrifices his prospects of future political advancement by going upon the Bench; when he devotes his time, his talents, his best energies to the service of the State, he ought to be well paid for it. He should at least receive enough to support him and his family respectably! Were in toto opposed to the niggardly compensation now allowed our public officers from Governor down, and as at present advised shall favor a remodeling of the whole system.

Wilmington Herald.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES OF VIRGINIA

Under this head, "J. A. Y.," a correspondent of the N. Y. Spirit of the Times, tells two or three very good stories, one of which is the following:

In those days lived old Ned Carey. Every one living here then recollected old Ned—a rollicking old tree darkey, who never let a muster, a cock fight or a race pass without being on hand, if possible. Joined to old Ned's inordinate love of such sports was what is now-a-days termed by the business part of mankind a great deal of 'cuteness, but what was in fact something less creditable.

On a certain day a great muster was to come off at some tavern in the county of Henrico, and of course a cock fight or two. At the appointed time a great many persons were present, and among them Mr. M., a gentleman of the real old stripe, who had made a few ten dollar bets on the cock fights, and lost every one. He was commenting on his bad luck, when old Ned was seen approaching with a large bag thrown over his shoulder.

"Halloa, Ned, what have you there?"

"Fust rate cock, Massa M."

"Game, Ned?"

"Oh, *yes, game as a pintor*, Massa M."

"Out with him, Ned; out with him."

And Ned drew forth a large speckled cock, which, to judge by his size, was a perfect bruiser.

"What's the price, Ned?"

"Five dollars, Massa, an' cheap at dat; an' if any cock on dis ground *kill* dis cock, I gin you back de money."

The bargain was accordingly struck, and the match made for a fight right away. M. bet about the amount he had already lost, and the cocks were put in the ring.

At the first touch of the steel old Ned's cock gave a most awful squall, and took a strong wing for the woods. M. was furious, while the crowd laughed—fairly screamed—with the enjoyment of the fun. Old Ned was accordingly hauled up, with the application of some pretty hard epithets.

"Didn't I tell you, Massa M.," says Ned, "if any cock here *kill* dat cock I give you back de five dollas. But dey got to catch him fuss; an' I neber see any cock outrun ole Skewball in my life. Ya! ya!"

M. wanted to be very angry, but it was no go; his anger was choked down by the uproarious laughter of the crowd that met him on every side, and he was forced to enjoy it as a capital joke. Old Ned continued to frequent the race courses till his death.

Write on One Side.—Notwithstanding the price of letter paper and the fact that for years the newspapers have as often as once in thirty days requested their contributors to write only on one side of the letter sheet, scarcely a day passes in which editors do not receive important and sometimes valuable communications, from persons inconsiderate enough to occupy both sides of the paper used. In most cases such communications go into the waste paper bag without perusal. It would do the heedless authors good to see their valuable (?) productions pass into the coarse bags of the ragged collectors of waste paper, and to know that on account of their violation of this necessary rule of the printer, their MSS. were sold at a junk shop for the low rate of two cents a pound.—*Boston Transcript.*

No Forgery.—A man was recently tried for forgery, in Ireland, but it turned out that he had forged the signature of a man who could neither read nor write, which the Judge ruled was no forgery at all.

EXPERIMENTAL EMANCIPATION

We have not been surprised at the letters of General Washington in favor of emancipation; nor the coincident opinion of Mr Jefferson, still less than either at the much quoted prediction of Mr Randolph, that "the master would flee from and abandon the slave." Those were the opinions of the period in which they were uttered; they were compounded of philanthropy, and a conviction that slave labor in the country to which it was then confined, was not worth the cost of superintendence. The moral obligation to emancipate the slave, has been, however, greatly clouded by the result of experimental abolition, whilst the invention of the cotton gin, the immense demand which has sprung up for the staples of the South, and the improved capacity which the slaves are deriving from the great manual labor School, have imparted to that property a value that renders the policy recommended by our forefathers, inapplicable to the existing condition of things. But it is not our purpose to descant up on the propriety of the opinion to which we have referred. Some of the same great authorities were opposed at one time to any separation from the mother country. We desire to submit to the so who favor immediate abolition, the following narrative of experimental abolition. An experiment made under fairest circumstances, and yet attended with the most lamentable failure. We do not affirm that the same result would follow in every case; but with this illustration of an inevitable result, so far as we have heard wherever the experiment of manumission has been tried in a slaveholding community, and with the statistical exhibit of the condition of the freed man, in a non-slaveholding community, we may ask those who prescribe emancipation as a duty, to explain the disposition which can be made of the slave, if it should become the policy of the South to adopt their advice. The narrative which follows has been furnished from a source perfectly authentic, but it presents results so inevitable; it coincides so exactly with what we have ourselves seen in similar communities, that it carries an internal impress of unexaggerated probability. We will not anticipate the excellent comments with which the narrative is interspersed. Every rational friend of emancipation must, we think, be convinced, from every example which it has as yet presented, that great as may be in their imagination the evils of slavery, those of indiscreet emancipation are scarcely less.

A FREE NEGRO COMMUNITY

Richard Randolph, eldest brother of John Randolph, of Roanoke, died in the year 1796 at "Bizarre"—the name of the large estate bequeathed him by his father, John Randolph, Sr., and lying on the head waters of the Appomattox river, near the town of Farmville, Va. He is represented to have been a man of talents scarcely inferior to those of his celebrated brother, and of extraordinary goodness of character. Entertaining the opinion, then general in the South, and especially in Virginia, that slavery was a curse alike to master and servant, Mr. R. liberated his slaves by will, and made ample provision for their maintenance. Owing to pecuniary embarrassments, the provisions of the will were not carried into execution, until fifteen years afterwards, and not until many of the slaves had been sold to liquidate the heavy mortgages which rested upon the estate. About 1811, John Randolph who had assumed the management of his brother's affairs, removed to the county of Charlotte, and the negroes, variously estimated at from one hundred to one hundred and thirty in number, entered upon the enjoyment of their freedom.

A portion of the Bizarre estate, consisting of three hundred and fifty, (some say five hundred) acres, partially cleared, well timbered, and well watered, was divided into sections of fifty and twenty-five acres, each; and upon those sections the various families, according to the number and age of the individuals composing them, were settled—those having aged and infirm parents to support, received more, and those not having these incumbrances, less land. All were provided with means to build themselves houses, and with agricultural implements to till the soil. Fairly settled in the land of promise—the Canaan to which they had looked so longingly for fifteen years—they gave it the name of "Israel Hill"—an appellation which explains the sanguine anticipations and religious tone which guided them to its choice. No doubt they looked forward to the time when Israel Hill should be a thriving and populous village—"a city set upon an hill" shining gloriously to the eyes of their brethren in bondage, as did the Delectable mountains to Bunyan's Pilgrim.

Here, then, they were left to work out their destiny, and here indeed, if ever, it was to be expected that the African would thrive and prosper, and fulfil the expectations which prompted his noble master to set them free. The conditions of the experiment were pre-eminently favorable for the manumitted—and the elements of success surrounding them numerous—and such as can never again be brought to bear upon them in any future experiment. They were the choice servants of one of the most aristocratic, humane and cultivated families in the State, reserved from sale because of the excellence of their dispositions, their fidelity and their industry. They had enjoyed the advantage of association with intelligent whites, they were taught the principles of the Christian religion. They were trained to habits of labor, and were settled upon fertile land in a temperate climate. Fuel and water were abundant. They were surrounded by kindly disposed neighbors, who gave them employment at harvest, and at many other times during the year; who ministered to their wants in sickness, and who gave them advice in matters of business. And more than all, they were not brought into competition with white labor—the bane of the African who settles in the free States. Under these propitious circumstances it was reasonable to expect that the little colony would have gone on to prosper—that this minature Liberia would have become rich, populous, fertile—the parent of other colonies to the free States—that the system of parcel-culture would have made every inch of the soil productive—that Israel Hill would have become a handsome village, surrounded with orchards and gardens, and sheltered by luxuriant shade trees. The philanthropist who shared the opinions and the hopes of Richard Randolph, would have expected to have heard in this village, the sound of the hammer, the saw, the plane, the church-going bell—the evidences of thrift, of industry, and of good morals. But, now that forty years have passed away, what are the facts of the case? How has the experiment succeeded?

The traveller on the Southside Railroad passes through the centre of Israel Hill, without being aware of its presence. The few miserable huts which constitute the village, are not attractive enough to retain his attention for more than a moment, and he passes on ignorant of the lesson which a mistaken philanthropy might have taught him. The visitor to the neighborhood, who has the curiosity or interest, to inquire into the results of this unhappy experiment, will be saddened by its details. He will find that a healthy, happy, moral community of slaves have from the day of their liberation degenerated until they have become a diseased, depraved, miserable people—a curse to themselves and a pest to their neighbors. The men are drunkards, the women prostitutes, the children scrofulous and syphilitic. Almost all steal. There are honorable exceptions to this rule, but they consist mainly of original settlers—men and women who had received years of discretion, before they were freed, and who's habits were formed while they were slaves. The race are utterly [illegible] from increasing in point of numbers, decreased; and it is the opinion of many [illegible] actually exterminated in a few years. In 1850 [illegible] numbered about as many persons as they were rated—say 130; and now—so it is generally supposed [illegible] have placed them as low as [illegible] of their victims [illegible] means of [illegible] barren, the children [illegible] from their birth. Here [illegible] lived that the [illegible] them, is equal to that of [illegible] than ten times a population [illegible] much greater. With the [illegible] dence characteristic of their [illegible] only destroyed their woodland [illegible] their soil by unsystematic and [illegible] have suffered their [illegible] say; have contented themselves with the [illegible] tion of the fore [illegible] have as yet given [illegible] progress of improvement [illegible] antipathy to labor. The money [illegible] side of their crops is invested in [illegible] ill gotten gains of [illegible] neighboring gentry, [illegible] They grow nothing except [illegible] bacco, with a few potatoes and [illegible] crops maintain a doubtful [illegible] grass, carrot seed, [illegible] products of an improved [illegible] luxuriantly around their [illegible] they never grow. The idea of planting chard, a vegetable of [illegible] to have entered their heads. [illegible] tem, order, prudence, economy [illegible] perceptible among them. It would [illegible] talk of refinement in connection with [illegible] ple. Idle, dishonest, drunken, [illegible] not to be wondered that the community [illegible] be the theatre of scenes of destitution, immorality, and crime sufficient to [illegible] of the good Randolph to turn in his grave, such as to call for the frequent [illegible] the neighboring planters, and [illegible] that of the county authorities. This is [illegible] one case of two sisters one of whom [illegible] midnight foray into the corn patch [illegible] and pulls the ears, [illegible] another, we are told of an old woman [illegible] death; and in another, of a sickly [illegible] placed under the charge of a [illegible] who goes to town to buy whiskey, [illegible] charge to lie of sheer neglect. Reports [illegible] and battles are common; scarcely [illegible] without some of the adjacent farmers [illegible] in to interfere in behalf of some of the [illegible] inhabitants of this wretched community. [illegible] yesterday, two of the Israelitish women [illegible] the house where the writer of this article was [illegible] journing, to lodge a complaint against [illegible] slave who was harbored in the Hill, and who [illegible] suddenly rushed upon them, threatening [illegible] off their heads with a scythe-blade which [illegible] in his uplifted hand.

Such is a faintly drawn picture of Israel Hill in 1854, after more than forty years of freedom; and such are some of the disastrous consequences of an impolitic and unwise philanthropy. If these people remained slaves, who can doubt that their destiny in this life, and perhaps in the life to come, would have been far different, and happier? The humiliating results of the well intended benevolence of Richard Randolph, are fraught with no salutary lesson for the negro [illegible] list; but they may serve to confirm the intelligent slaveholder; to warn the inexperienced advocate of emancipation; and to rebuke the many who shake with laughter at the idea of a Republic France, yet believe in the capacity of the for the enjoyment of Republican freedom.

Steamer James R. Grist.—We [illegible] apparently new steamer passing Market [illegible] this morning, but upon a closer inspection [illegible] proved to be an old friend, under a new [illegible] and a considerably improved appearance. In [illegible] words, it was the steamer "Douglass" of Bu[illegible] Line, thoroughly repaired and changed in [illegible] ance. Her name has been changed we [illegible] stand, by act of Congress, and she is now [illegible] the James R. Grist—in compliment [illegible] townsman, who is shrewdly suspected [illegible] somewhat Whiggish in his principles.

The Grist appears to be a first rate [illegible] and will run regularly between Fayetteville [illegible] this Port. We wish her owners, John & [illegible] Banks, great success.—*Wil. Herald.*

HOW CHOLERA IS PROPAGATED.

Dr. Wm. Baly, a member of the Committee of the Royal College of Physicians, London, has, under the direction of that committee drawn up an elaborate report upon the [illegible] Asiatic Cholera, and its modes of Propagation and Diffusion." The report is based upon a series of close investigations, and embodies a synopsis of the important facts noticed by observers in the epidemic both in Europe and America. In his report Dr. Baly arrives at the conclusion that cholera is caused by a material substance which, with the aid of some degree of warmth, can alone increase under the influence of soil and the air; and the disease is so far connected with these peculiar influences that it is never met with except when they are present in a marked degree.

Dr. Baly thinks that the material cause of cholera is diffused throughout a community not only by human intercourse, by clothes, ships, &c., but it is not always propagated in this way, oftentimes it has been known to break out through large areas of country, independent of immediate contact. This goes to prove that it is transmitted by the agency of atmosphere currents, as well as by human intercourse; that "the poison of cholera being so dependent upon the states of air for its existence, increase, and power of action, and having the capability of passing from place to place, must not only be exposed to the surface, even though it be in part attached to the surface of bodies, must in part also float in the air."

Dr. Baly believes that, although propagated by human intercourse, the disease is seldom highly contagious; that although it may often be carried to and carried away in the clothes of those visiting infected places, yet the epidemic will not appear to break out until it meets with the conditions necessary to its increase and action.

Boston Journal.

Camphor Producing Insanity.—The Tuscaloosa Colonist says; "We are informed that no less than eight persons have been admitted into the lunatic asylum in a state of insanity occasioned by consuming quantities of camphor to prevent cholera. Some of them carried it about in their pockets, and kept from time to time eating small quantities of it. Others took it dissolved in brandy. In all cases where it was taken in any quantity it produced insanity. It is a fact well known that a comparatively small quantity of camphor will set a dog mad; and that he will soon afterwards die.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.

Failure at New York.—Alfred Edwards & Co., Silk Jobbers, suspended payment yesterday. Their liabilities are said to be over half a million.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 28, 1854.

☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Observer must be handed in by 10 o'clock on the day of publication. The unfortunate arrangement of the mails renders this regulation necessary.

RAH ROWAN.—We are glad to see that the people of the State, since the election, is devoting their attention to the improvement of the State by railroads, &c. The prospect for the adoption of a liberal system of internal improvements, is, it is true, not so cheering as we could desire, but we never give up the ship", and shall hope for success until we are driven from the Capitol.

The Raleigh Star, in an article upon the subject, reviews the struggles of the Wilmington and Raleigh and the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads, congratulates the State upon their final success, investments, and says:

"When the present Central road shall be completed, another large section of the state will feel the influence of rail roads, and be prepared to urge the extension and completion of a system that shall enable all the citizens of the State to reach a market conveniently and to dispose of the products of their labor to the best advantage. The extension of our Central road, at an early period, is of the greatest importance to the people of the State. Its eastern arm should soon be made to reach the port of Beaufort, and its western the boundary of the State upon the west.

"We are no advocates for a wild, inconsiderate policy of improvement, nor do we desire to see a narrow, contracted system pursued by our people. The penny-wise and the pound-foolish course that many have been willing to pursue, has kept North Carolina far behind her proper place in the march of improvement. To be effectual and profitable to our people, every plan must be conceived and executed in a liberal spirit. Mutual jealousies and contentions between sections should be avoided, and one part be made to feel that all are deeply concerned in the prosperity and advancement of the whole State.

"It is to be hoped, then, that our legislators will be more liberal and public spirited than they have heretofore been. Seeing the necessities and demands of the people, they ought to be impelled to carry out, improve, enlarge and complete the system that has been commenced, so that no portion of the State shall have reason to complain of having been overlooked or neglected.

"A spirit of harmony and of conciliation will enable our law-makers to do full justice to all without inflicting injury upon any. All may be served without involving the State too far, but rather with every reasonable expectation of producing increased prosperity, and of enlarging the means and resources of the State."

All may indeed be served, and we for one hope that *all will be served*, by the adoption of a wise general system, into which the great works already completed or in progress, may be incorporated. The State of North Carolina has the ability, without inconvenience to her people, to carry out any wise scheme which it may adopt; and we have not the slightest doubt that the people of the State are in advance of the politicians and will heartily ratify any such plan upon which the Legislature may agree. Let us take the plan proposed and so ably enforced by "a North Carolinian", as it stands; or let us amend and improve it wherever amendments and improvements can be made; or let us adopt a new plan altogether, if a better can be devised. At all events, let us have a good system laid down and gradually prosecuted to completion, which shall cover the State with a network of rail roads, opening to our own seaports and market towns the trade of all sections of the State. The State can afford to do this work, and it ought to be commenced speedily.

There is one suggestion, in view of recent events in our own State, which it might be well for the friends of internal improvement and for legislators to consider. Is it wise for the State to be directly interested in the stock and management of our works of internal improvement? We think not. Political prejudices are apt to outweigh the interests of the State and thus convert the system designed for the general benefit into a mere machine for the advancement of politicians and parties. Such has been the case in New York, Pennsylvania, and in many other States which have entered largely into works of the kind. A recent notable instance indulges the belief that such will hereafter be the case in North Carolina. Corruption, mismanagement, and failure, the natural consequences of such conduct, which have marked the progress of such works elsewhere, are to be carefully guarded against. Would it not be well for the State to aid enterprise in some other way than by direct subscription? Say—by the chartering of a general system of roads &c., the State agreeing, when individuals have subscribed one-third of the amount necessary to build a road, to take the bonds of the Company for the remainder at 6 per cent, and issue its own bonds for that amount for the benefit of the road—the state to be secured by mortgage of the road? Such a plan will leave the management of works of the kind where it ought to be, will save the State from the expenditure of a dollar, will ensure the success of the work, or in case of failure, the State from all loss.

We shall have more to say about this matter at another time.

FIRE.—A small house, in this vicinity, occupied by Polly Webb, free-colored woman, was destroyed by fire last night.

NEW COTTON.—The first bale of the new crop was received in this market on Saturday last from the plantation of Gen. ALFRED DOCKERY.

We are glad to receive such substantial evidence that the old General is chirm-ff again."

YELLOW FEVER.—The Savannah Board of Health report 67 deaths in that City for the week ending on the 23d inst.—44 from yellow fever.

The Charleston Board of Health report four deaths from the same disease during the same period.

New Orleans has been singularly exempt from fever during this season, and the Southern Cities and Towns generally have been blessed with health whilst those at the North and West have been severe sufferers.

THE WASHINGTON UNION AND THE TELEGRAPH.—The Government organ is in a stew about the management of the electric wires, and holds forth most bitterly against them under the courteous heading "Lying by Telegraph." It is an old proverb "set a thief to catch a thief" and we suppose the same principle will hold good occasionally among liars, certainly we know of no one, taking that view, better calculated to blow up the misdeeds of the wires, than the veteran wire-puller who occupies the *Union* office.

The fault at issue between the pullers of the electric and election wires at present, is the scandalous humbuggery scattered through the country by the telegraph in relation to the Missouri and North Carolina elections, whereby the countenances of democracy at Washington and elsewhere were for a space wonderfully elongated, and according to the Union's account of it the Whigs and anti-Nebraskaists wonderfully cheered up, only to be submitted to the lengthening process in the end. But leaving its tirades as to election news, in which the Union shows that it can beat the telegraph and give it something at its own game, there is much sad truth in the following:

"The want of reliability in most of the telegraphic reports which appear in the newspapers is such, that few prudent business men are disposed to operate through the medium of such intelligence. We have heard of more than one instance where parties have lost thousands through over-confidence in the correctness of the figures of the telegraphic reporters of the daily press. Descending from important business matters, affecting large and varied interests of the community, to the ordinary accidents and incidents of every-day life, and to the political and social occurrences of the whole country, the nonsense, absurdity, and falsehood—it matters not whether intentional or otherwise—of telegraphic reporting becoming more and more apparent."

"Telegraphic reporting might be made not only one of the most useful, but one of the most powerful, auxiliaries of the press. As at present conducted, it only entails heavy pecuniary outlays without proportionate corresponding benefits to the investors or the public. The evil will not only continue, but it will grow in magnitude until the proprietors of the daily press take the matter under their immediate charge. No sane man would think of attaching any weight to the idle rumors of the streets; and yet this is the fruitful staple for the manufacture of telegraphic news—accompanied, of course, with the views, opinions, and suggestions of the reporter. In engaging an editor, we look for character, ability, and experience; and until the same rule is adopted in the procurement of telegraphic reporters, we must expect to hear the complaints already noticed."

The fact is, that the telegraph will never be the useful instrument it should, until the whole system is re-modeled. It seems to have been conceived in sin, brought forth in iniquity, and reared among thieves. It is like Col. Wheeler's book—tells most interesting stories occasionally, reports news and facts of the greatest consequence, and to the public would be invaluable, if one could only detect the truth. Unfortunately that is difficult, and the "earnest inquirer" who seeks it will find that he is travelling a road as rough as is assigned by the Ethiopian Melody to an ancient river in the East. We want a new and a *different* set of officers to control the finances and make *general* not *particular* dividends; a new set of reporters who have sense enough to distinguish wheat from chaff, and honesty enough to give us the genuine article; and a new set of operators, in most localities, who attend to their business, know how to spell, and can keep a secret.

When we obtain these improvements we may look forward to a telegraphic millenium. At present it seems afar off, and unlike other things in this changing world, the distance does not improve the prospect.

THE "HALCYON."—We have received the first number of the "Halcyon" published at Beaufort, N. C., by S. D. Pool—John Cameron, Esq., Editor. Capt. Cameron has had experience of Editorial life, is a pleasant and able writer, and will do good service in the Whig and Improvement cause. Success to him.

The GUARDIAN is the title of a new Temperance paper of which we have received the first issue. It is published semi-monthly by Robbins & Cole at Normal College, Randolph. Terms $1.00 per annum in advance.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE.—The Publishers have sent us the September number of their popular magazine. We regret to notice an article upon the Slavery question, in concluding which the writer lays down the following extreme platform for the future action of the Northern States:

"We repeat, that until the sentiment of slavery is driven back to its original bounds, to the states to which it legitimately belongs, the people of the North are vassals. Yet their emancipation is practicable if not easy. They have only to evince a determination to be free, and they are free. They are to discard all past alliances, to put aside all present fears, to dread no future coalitions, in the single hope of carrying to speedy victory a banner inscribed with these devices:—THE REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW,—THE RESTORATION OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE, NO MORE SLAVE STATES,—NO MORE SLAVE TERRITORIES,—THE HOMESTEAD FOR FREE MEN ON THE PUBLIC LANDS."

The writer must know that the general adoption of such a basis of action throughout the North will result inevitably in a dissolution of the Union: and however natural such fanaticism may be to those Northern papers which live by feeding the passions of their readers, we are surprised and grieved to see it exhibited in those more respectable prints which exercise great influence throughout the country, and whose pride and pleasure it should be to make that influence good as well as great.

SUICIDE.—Dr. Edward Brown of Salisbury, in a fit of insanity, leaped from a second story window of his father's house in that town, on Wednesday last. He was instantly killed.

TEXAS ELECTIONS.—The returns so far as received from the local elections in Texas indicate the success of the Know Nothings and Maine Law men. Among the Judges elect we notice Hugh McQueen, Esq., formerly Attorney General of this State.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

SARATOGA, Aug. 23, 1854

I reached here last evening, after a very dusty and warm ride of 8 hours from New York. When I left there at 12 o'clock it was excessively warm, and so dry that the country seems ready to burn up. There is scarcely any grass, the crops are failing, and even the leaves of trees are scorched. Sparks from the locomotives have set the woods and dry grass in fields on fire, as we found in several places between Troy and this place. A drought like this, extending over numerous Northern and North-Western States, is far more of a calamity than a drought in the South, bad as that is. The prospects of business in New York City even are greatly dependent on the crops of these States, whilst with us a failure of a crop is but an individual or at most a neighborhood affair. There are probably two reasons for this difference. One is, that, much as we may say about the value of our cotton crop, it is but a small amount compared with the grain and potato and fruit and hay crops of this more highly cultivated and more populous region. Another is, that debts are almost universally contracted here based on the coming crop—the farmer to the country merchant, the country merchant to the city merchant. The ability or inability to pay these debts is therefore a matter of serious concern at all times in New York; but in this season of financial difficulty is of momentous importance. A great drought, therefore, extending through all the New England States, with New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and perhaps other States, embracing about one half of the most productive States in the Union, is a serious calamity. In view of it, I remember with thankfulness the rich promise of the fields generally in my own State when I left them ten days ago, and especially of the sandy fields about Fayetteville, which, barring storm, promised the best crops ever gathered from them.

The following paragraphs, which I cut from a morning paper, will give an idea of things at the North and West:

Fields of corn have prematurely ripened and withered—potatoes have stopped growing, and are sprouting in the hills—the leaves of trees in many cases have curled and dried—and in some varieties, such as the birch, are turning yellow and falling off. The atmosphere is full of dust, and all nature seems to droop for the want of those precious drops which to the farmer are priceless. The prevailing drought is experienced over a wide extent of territory, and the consequent loss must be reckoned by hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The farmers of Madison county, Ia., have held a public meeting to consult upon the best manner of economizing their corn so as to prevent a scarcity in that county, which is one of the greatest corn regions in the State.

In Pennsylvania the farmers cannot procure sufficient water upon their farms for their cattle, and often are obliged to drive them great distances to obtain a supply. The Shenango and Neshanock rivers are so nearly dried up that the fish are gathered into close quarters in the puddles.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—The drought in this State is past all belief. Drovers say they can get neither grass nor water on the road, and the dust is killing. Corn has risen one-third, and Illinois farmers are here buying corn for their own use—and those, too, who usually make thousands of bushels to sell.

ALLEGHANY CO., (N. Y.) Aug. 16—This county is ready for the fire, it is dried up. I doubt if there is corn enough in this town (Independence) to Winter one cow to each family. In Willing it is nearly as bad.

This village is very full of visiters. Heretofore there has been a thinning out before this date, but now there is not only a great but an increasing crowd. There are few Southern people, and remarkably few North Carolina people here. The cholera, and hard times, and abolitionism, have kept them away.

I have seen no offensive manifestation of the abolition feeling since I came North, but free soilism and hostility to the Nebraska bill are universal. I think I am not in the habit of taking gloomy views of danger to the Union; but I do now believe that its period is approaching far too closely for the good of either section. I do not see, for instance, at present, how the Southern Whigs can go into a Convention with Northern Whigs for the selection of another Presidential candidate. The selection will be too apt to be of a free soiler, whom Southern Whigs could not support. The going into a Convention implies an obligation to support the candidate selected.—Therefore Southern Whigs will not probably unite in a National Convention, unless the appearance of things should greatly change within the next twenty months.

I have not spoken of what the Southern locofocos will probably do, or refuse to do, for the reason that they have a convenient way of accommodating themselves to any existing state of things, and of voting for any man who may be the candidate of their party, be his opinions on slavery what they may. They did not hesitate about Van Buren, and they swallowed without a wry face the man who "loathed slavery," and who now supports the Nebraska bill as the means of preventing any new slave States from ever entering the Union. They, therefore, can afford to go into a National Convention, and to sustain John Van Buren or any other abolitionist for President. But Southern Whigs neither will nor can do so.

But I did not intend to write a political letter. One word more, however. Many inquiries are made of me as to the probable election of U. S. Senators. My own impression has been stated, in the absence of access to North Carolina papers lately, that Mr. Dobbin and Gov. Reid will be elected. This will be a falling off, certainly, but it might be much worse for the character and credit of the State. I see, to my great surprise, that Gen. Saunders has resigned his Judgeship. What can this be for? Surely *he* cannot have well founded hopes of the Senatorship?

It may not be known to my readers generally, that if Mr. Dobbin desires to go to the Senate, he will have first to resign his present office, and come back to the State to reside. It has been decided, I believe, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, that to entitle a Senator elect to a seat, he must be an *inhabitant* of the State which elected him. It is not sufficient that he is a *citizen* of the State, as Mr. Dobbin is, but he must be an *inhabitant*, which he is not now. Considering him as decidedly the most popular man with his party in the State, I take it for granted that if he desires to go to the Senate he will come back and be elected.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Asia, at New York, on Thursday last, brings three days later, but no important news.

Gortschakoff and the Russian Envoys at Vienna announce formally that Moldavia as well as Wallachia will be immediately evacuated. The Austrian advance will consequently be countermanded. Austria subsequently signed an engagement with France and England to demand of Russia terms of permanent peace, and declares that she will not consent that matters shall remain stationary.

The Russians continue to retreat and the Turks to advance, but there has been no fighting between them.

Eighty thousand Thurks are now said to be in Wallachia, and the whole course of the Danube is in possession of the Turks.

A letter published in the "London Times" of the 10th instant, makes public the very important information, that a treaty exists between the Hudson's Bay Company, and the Russian Government, by which the Hudson's Bay Company enjoy, from the date of 1st June 1840, for a specified period, the exclusive use of the Russian American coast, from 50° 40' north to Cape Spencer, near 58° north, in consideration of the payment of 2000 otter skins annually to the Russian Company. On this arrangement it is understood that Britain can found a claim to present actual possession of the only really valuable portion of the Russo American coast, and will thereby interpose an effectual stop to the negotiations at present pending for sale of that territory to the United States.

Cotton has declined a 1-16 to ⅛. Breadstuffs firm and prices unchanged, with moderate demand.

Rev. Dr. Deems of Greensboro' Female College, N. C., has been elected to the Presidency of Centenary College, Mississippi.

PLANK ROAD.—We learn from an intelligent gentleman of Davidson County, says the Rowan Whig, that a Convention or Meeting will soon be held in Davidson county, in order to connect the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road at Dunbar's Bridge across the Uwharie with the Rail Road depot near the Trading Ford.

Among the faults of the press, undue modesty, or a disposition to hide its light under a bushel, can hardly be classed.—*Wil. Journal.*

Who *has* been green enough to bring such an accusation against our neighbor? *We* have noticed with delight and admiration the skill and frequency which mark his performances upon his own trumpet. May it never be cracked!

Hon. Greene C. Bronson has accepted the Hard shell nomination for Governor of New York. Gov. Seymour, it is supposed will be the nominee of the Softs. A Whig will probably be elected.

Property valued at $1,000,000 was destroyed by fire at Troy, N. Y. on Friday last.

EFFECTS OF RAIL ROADS.—The Wheeling Intelligencer draws the following picture of the improvement in property, population and comfort along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road:

"No man can long continue a skeptic as to the effect of railroads on the general development and prosperity of the country through which they pass who will take the trouble to keep his eyes open while passing along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. At every station almost a neat and thriving village is springing up, in many places towns, while the entire country wears a new countenance under the vigorous efforts of the husbandman, who now finds a market for his products, a place of purchase for his wants, and in every way calculated to reward his honest toil. Heretofore he could barely live by consuming what he made and making all that he consumed; now the market is at his door, and he can sell all that he makes and more than buy with his receipts all that he wants. The price of land is increased cent. per cent. in many places, while the general tendency of every thing is to go ahead. Counties can observe, profit, and learn hence that their corporate subscriptions are repaid them with interest the moment such works are completed, even should the stock not pay one per cent. or sell for twenty per cent. on first cost."

A PROPER IMPROVEMENT.—We notice that a rail road is in progress from Savannah, Georgia, to the Gulf of Mexico, on a perfectly straight line, opened to the width of 150 feet. On such a road much greater speed may be secured as well as additional safety.

MATERIAL FOR PAPER.—It is said that the okra plant furnishes capital material for the manufacture of printing paper and ropes. If so we may hope for an improvement. The okra plant is a hardy one and may be cultivated successfully, we believe, in all parts of the country.

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have obtained license from the Supreme Court, now in session at Morganton, to practice Law in this State:

COUNTY COURT.

L. P. Waddell, Chatham county.
Robert H. Ward, Rockingham.
J. F. Gibson, Surry.
S. C. Bryson, Henderson.
W. H. Spencer, Hyde.
J. O'Hanlon, Cumberland.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Leon F. Siler, Franklin, Macon county.
R. H. Cannon, Buncombe.
Wm. Ducker, Henderson.
T. N. Crumpler, Rockford, Surry county.

DIED,

At the residence of Robert W. Palmer, in Chatham county, on the 22d inst., Dr. LEWIS L. HOLMES, a native of Washington, N. C., but for the last five years a resident of Chatham county, aged 28 years.

Argus please copy.

In Rienzi, Miss., on the 13th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. J. W. Stevens, Rev'd JOHN T. PETTY, in the 53d year of his age. The deceased was a native of Chatham county, N. C. He removed to Moore county in 1843, and in the Fall of 1849 emigrated to Tishamingo county, Miss., where he remained until his death. He was for many years an estimable Minister of the Gospel in the Christian Church. He passed away calmly and gently, with the cheering assurance of a blessed immortality.—Com.

More Gwanny.—So much fun was poked at Gen. Dockery during the canvass on account of his pronunciation of the word Guano, that it pleases us to relate a little incident which occurred in New Hampshire lately, by way of retaliation.

The New Hampshire Legislature was in session, and desperate attempts were being made by the administration Locos to elect a U. S. Senator in place of the Hon. Mr. Atherton who had recently died. Well, Locofocos are but humans, and it was the custom of some of the members to retire to a convenient bar in the neighborhood, and comfort the inner man with something good. Legislators will drink—it is a habit of theirs—a bad habit of course—but we will not stop to moralise.

Well, to this bar, so the story goes, an agent of the New York Guano Company came, with several choice samples of pulverized guano, which he kept in bowls, and on favorable occasions exhibited them to his friends among members. One evening, being hastily called out, he incautiously set away his pulverized samples on the same shelf with the sugar bowls. Shortly after, some of the members, wishing to 'strengthen the inner man,' went into the closet, which was not yet lighted up, and having used the decanters, took also very freely of the sweetening from the guano bowls. Several important results followed—the chief of which was the immediate falling off in the vote for Mr. Wells for U. S. Senator—the drugged members being unavoidably detained from their seats.

It was thought at first that the luckless legislators were poisoned, but it having been ascertained that an inch all round had been added to the circumference of their waists, the result was soon traced to the fertilising qualities of the "Gwanny" they had imbibed so innocently.—*Wil. Herald.*

CLEVELAND, August 24th.

A Dreadful Fire.—A frightful fire is now raging in the woods, at Cuyhoga Falls, Franklin, Randolph, Ravenna, Robertson, Northfield, and parts of Summit and Portage Counties, Ohio.

Even the soil is burning to the depth of a foot and a half. As the flames are driven forward by the wind, trees both dry and green, are ignited in an instant, and almost as quickly consumed.

Several barns in the vicinity of the woods, stored with hay and grain, have been destroyed.

Apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the town of Hudson.

There has been no rain in this section since the 29th of July, and all vegetation has suffered severely from the drought.

Every attempt has been made to arrest the progress of the flames, but without success. Water cannot be brought to bear upon the fire in sufficient quantities to do any good.

Last evening this city was enveloped in smoke from the burning forest.

The woods near Painsville, for a mile in length, are all on fire.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Banks's Line.] Aug 25, 28—Str Brothers, and James R Grist, with full freights for sundry persons in town and country.

Cape Fear Line, Aug. 26.—Str. Chatham, with boats McRae and Alamance in tow, with freight for D Murphy, Worth & Utley, Ingram & Steel, J Harman, J H Thompson, J Gluyas, S N Lucas, W S Pemberton, C G Yates, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, W P Leak, Hall & Sackett, Fayetteville House, E J Hale & Son, Arnold & Cooley, C Montague, Barnhardt & Sullivan, E B Rice, M L Holmes, A A McKethan, Randolph Mfg Co.

Lutterloh & Co's Line, Aug. 23, 26, and 28.—Str Fanny Lutterloh, with freight for J G Cook, Troy & Marsh, J H Hall, G McNeill, Ray & Pearce, J N Smith, J W Powers & Co, S T Hawley & Son, M Greentree & Co, E L & J A Pemberton, T S Lutterloh, McDonald & Whaley, J H & J Martine, J & T Waddill, Council, Cain & Co, H & E J Lilly, P Taylor, J O Boon & Co, Williams & Overbaugh, J H Pritchett, S W Tillinghast & Co, D H Holland, D McNeill, E W Willkings.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

August 25—Schrs Agnes H Ward and E H Rowley from Charleston, John A Taylor from New York, Mary Abigail from Little River.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 28.

BACON—	10 a 11	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	25 a 26
CANDLES—E. E.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5½ a 6
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12½ a 13¼	Tanners',	50 a 70
Laguira,	a 14	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p. (sack,)	2 00 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	9 a 9¼	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	8¼ a 8¾	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	13 a 15	SHOT—	
Dundee,	12 a 14	Com., pr. bag,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	10 a 12	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	75 a 85
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	70 a 75
Bro. Sheetings,	7¼ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	50 a 55
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a
FEATHERS—	40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Superfine,	8 00 a 8 10	Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Fine,	7 75 a 0 00	American Gin,	30 a 40
Scratched,	7 50 a 0 00	Holland do.	1 50 a 2 00
GRAIN—		SUGAR—	
Corn,	1 00 a 1 10	Loaf,	11 a 12
Wheat,	$0 a 0 00	Crushed,	10 a 11
Oats,	55 a	St. Croix,	9 a
Peas,	1 00 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Rye,	1 00 a	New Orleans,	6 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TALLOW—	11 a 12
Green,	4 a 5	TOBACCO—	
IRON—		Leaf,	none.
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a 5½	Manufactured,	8 a 15
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WHITE LEAD—$2½ a 2 50	
English,	4 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
LARD—	10 a 11	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LEAD—	8½ a 9	10 x 12,	2¾ a
		WOOL—	15 a 16

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Market steady, without change.

Cotton—Very little change. The first bale of new was brought in on Friday last, from the plantation of Hon. A Dockery, and bought by the Blount's Creek Manufacturing Co. at 9¼.

Flour market quite firm. We continue former figures.

Corn—Very little variation to notice.

Turpentine 2 90. Spirits 47 to 48.

☞ Since the above was in type, we learn that Flour has advanced, and is selling at 8 10 to 8 25.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Virgin and yellow dip 3 40. Spirits 52 to 52½. Tar 3 35. Bacon—sides 10, shoulders 9½. Corn 80. Rosin 1 10 to 1 15. Clean Rice 4½. Salt 1 50 to 1 55. Northern Hay 50. Two rafts Timber sold, at 6 50 and $8.

At Charleston, Cotton, 7 to 10 cents. A lot of new, 10 bales, at 10½.

Total receipts, 2,872,902 against 3,207,724 bales last year. Decrease, 334,822 bales.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR USUAL SUPPLY OF

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Hardware, Groceries, &c.,

Which we will sell wholesale or retail on accommodating terms.

COUNCIL, CAIN & CO.

August 28, 1854. 26-2m

SITUATION WANTED.

J. L. KERN, Professor of Music on the Piano, &c., for the last five or six years engaged in teaching music in some of the best schools in this State, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a good school.

Salem, N. C., August 22. 28-4t

RAMSEY & BRO.,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

Wilmington and Fayetteville,

And Agents for Metts' Line of Steamboats

AT FAYETTEVILLE

[J. J. RAMSEY.] [N. A. RAMSEY

August 29, 1854. 26tf

JAMES E. METTS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 28, 1854. 29tf

PLANTS & TREES.

PERSONS desiring large quantities of FLOWERING PLANTS, ROSES, SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c., should send in their orders early, say by the 1st of October, by which they will receive the choice both as to size and quality. Catalogues supplied to applicants.

C. LUTTERLOH, Nurseryman

Aug. 28. 26-3w

FRESH BURNING FLUID.

CAMPHENE. Just rec'd and for sale by

J. N. SMITH

August 28, 1854. 26-2t

NEW BOOKS.

OUR Honeymoon and other Comicalities from Punch. The Frontiersman: Romance of War, by Louis Rellstab. Marshall's Book of Oratory; Keys to Emerson's and Smith's Arithmetics; Olney's Geography. Bernen's Prayers, &c., &c. Also, further supplies of Fashion and Famine; Sir Jasper Carew, by Lover. School Books, &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

CHURCH MUSIC.

THE Christian Minstrel, by J. B. Aikin; Harp of the South, by Woodbury; Presbyterian Psalmodist, Southern Harmony; with other kinds of Church Music in general use.

E. J. HALE & SON.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale TWENTY-FOUR acres of cleared LAND, upon Lower Little River, with Dwelling and Out-Houses.

Also, one SAW, in a mill house owned by Christopher Munroe and the subscriber.

The Lands and Mill are situated within a mile of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, and in a less distance of the projected rail road to the coal mines.

Persons desiring information as to terms, &c., may address the subscriber at Manchester.

ARCH'D McDUGALD.

Cumberland Co., Aug. 25, 1854. 26*4tpd

Steward and Matron Wanted.

THE Board of Directors of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind are desirous of employing for the ensuing session, commencing on the first day of September, a Steward and Matron, to take charge of the Domestic department of the Institution. A man and his wife will be required. All applications should be sent without delay, with proper references, to the subscriber.

By order of the Board.

W. D. COOKE,

Principal of the Institution

Raleigh, August 15, 1854. 25-2w

NEW BOOKS.

HARD Times by Dickens; Katharine Ashton, by Miss Seawell; Alone, by Maria Harland; Vara, or the Child of Adoption; Fashion and Famine; Uncle Jerry's Letters to Young Mothers; Agatha Beaufort, or Family Pride; The Catacombs of Rome, by Bishop Kip; Now-A-Days; The Orator's Touchstone, by Hugh McQueen, Esq.; The Swamp Steed; &c., just received

E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, that his rooms are again opened, and that he is prepared to furnish them with Daguerreotype Likenesses of all sizes and in the highest perfection of the Art. Cloudy or rainy weather not excepted.

J. S. WEAR.

Aug. 24. 25-2t

1854.

Fall and Winter Goods.

Our Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, and
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IS now in Store and ready for inspection, embracing by far the largest and most extensive assortment we have ever offered to the Trade, and is well worthy the examination of every Merchant visiting this place.

☞ Particular attention paid to orders.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 14, 1854. 22tf1m

Economy the Road to Wealth.

By sending your Spirits to the Fayetteville Turpentine Depot, for storage, you can lie down at night and take a pleasant night's rest and get up in the morning assured that all is right.

THE Subscriber has made arrangements with the Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company whereby all Spirits stored with him, whether for sale or to ship, will be under insurance.

His charge will only be ten cents a barrel when received in good order.

ISHAM BLAKE.

June 17, 1854.

CARD TO OUR PATRONS.

THE coming Fall we intend to open our long-promised Merchant Tailoring Establishment. We shall spare no pains in making it one of the finest in the State. The store will be new throughout, and fitted up in a handsome style, not surpassed by any in the Southern country.

OUR CUTTER, already engaged, is a gentleman of long experience, and acknowledged to be at the head of his profession.

Our assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,

Will be of our own importation, DIRECT—one of our New York House being permanently located in Europe for the sole purpose of selecting Goods for our Southern Establishments, gives us unsurpassed advantages.

We invite our Fayetteville friends and the community at large, to give us a call.

Our Mr. Baldwin will probably visit Fayetteville early in the Fall, and receive orders.

SCOTT & BALDWIN, Merchant Tailors,

and Dealers in Gentlemen's under Garments and Dress Goods, of every description.

Wilmington, N. C.

July 8, 1854. 12-tfSi

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Holloway's Pills, certain cure for all Bilious Complaints and Disordered Stomachs.—Another proof of their Efficacy.—Copy of a letter from James Trent, Esq., dated Skowhegan, Jan'y 29, 1854. To Dr. Holloway—Sir: I was for some years a sufferer with a bilious complaint, accompanied with indigestion and a disordered stomach. In the hope of obtaining relief, I used a variety of medicines, but fruitlessly. I was, however, induced to try your Pills by a friend of mine who had derived great benefit from them, and would say that they soon restored my appetite, and effected a complete purification of the blood. I now enjoy the best of health.

JAMES TRENT.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London and by all respectable venders of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87½ cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and retail at A. B. & D. SANDS, New York, and Mr. HAYDEN, 54 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot of box.

Wholesale, by S. H. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.

THE subscriber wishing to engage in a more retired occupation, and one more congenial to his feelings, offers for sale his Houses and Lot at Floral College. The Lot contains one acre of land; the buildings are adapted to the purpose of a Store, and suitable for a family to live in. The location is healthy and the water excellent. The subscriber can safely say, after having been engaged in the Mercantile business 30 years at this place, that few if any location offers such advantages to those wishing to embark in the business as the above. The country around is thickly populated. The College is now flourishing condition, at present numbering 70 Students, and the people are distinguished for intelligence and morality.

For further information apply to the subscriber at Floral College, N. C. JOHN McINNIS.

August 5, 1854. 21-1aw

NEW BOOKS.

THE Plurality of Worlds, by Edward Hitchcock, D. D. The Bible Not of Man, by Gardiner Spring, D. D. Crystalline, by Sidney. The Parish Side, Calcraft, by Rev. J. Pycroft. Tints of Paris, by B. St. John. Virgo's Merchant, by Reynolds. The Necromancer, by the same. The Twin Brothers. The Road to Ruin. The Rural Records, a Sequel to the "Royal Favorite." Sam Slick's Wise Saws and Modern Instances. Cutter's Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. Also, further supplies of School and Law Books, Papers, Envelopes, &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

July 21, 1854.

Western Rail Road Office,

Fayetteville, July 25, 1854.

THE Board of Directors have this day called for the payment of a Assessment on the Capital Stock of the Company, viz:

[illegible] Sept. 1853
[illegible] Nov. 1853
[illegible] Nov. 1854
[illegible] Dec. 1854

[illegible] to be paid over to pay interest [illegible] will be given the whole Assessments [illegible] Stock of the Company.

[illegible] JNO. M. GOSLEE, Treas't.

W. E. E. C.

Book-Binding.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public, that he has resumed the Book Binding business, at his old stand opposite E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore on Anderson street, where he will receive and execute all style desired, plain and ornamental.

Music, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, &c. bound in any pattern desired. Old books recovered.

Thankful for the patronage he has heretofore received, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST.

July 21, 1854. 18tf

LUTTERLOH & CO.

THE undersigned having on the 20th May last formed a Copartnership under the name and style of "LUTTERLOH & CO." for the purpose of transacting a general Boating business on the Cape Fear River, the Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has been repaired, and is now in superior order for freighting and carrying passengers. She will make regularly two trips a week, leaving Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 35 minutes after Sunrise, and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock. The Steamer Rowan with a full complement of Flats will make one trip or more a week, as circumstances may require. The Boats of this line being of very light draft of water, shippers may rely on dispatch. The Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has made two trips a week, for the last twenty-two months, up to the 20th May, during the lowest state of the River. Shippers by our line may rely with certainty on dispatch.

W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
C. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
H. B. ELLIOTT,
C. F. MARSH,
W. P. ELLIOTT,
J. B. TROY, Jr.

July 26, 1854. 17tf

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, the 22d day of July, my son WILLIAM FRANKLIN LORD left his home without my consent, in company with a Tobacco Trader, and has not been heard from since. The Boy is about 13 years old, slimly made, fair skin, light hair, blue eyes, and thin visaged, and has an affection of one or both ears. By close inspection a small yellow spot may be seen on one of his cheeks. This boy is my only child. The public will at once sympathise with the father, and he hopes render him the necessary assistance to get his boy again. Any information concerning him, addressed to his father, Peter W. Lord, at Fayetteville, will be most thankfully received.

P. S. He sometimes calls himself William Houston.

PETER W. LORD.

July 20, 1854.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

2500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, very large and fine. R. M. ORRELL.

May 22, 1854. 98tf

A large quantity of Manufactured TOBACCO, of various brands and prices, for sale by STEDMAN & HORNE.

July 20, 1854. 16tf

CASH OR BARTER.

THE subscribers offer for cash, barter, or approved paper—

40 HHDS. MOLASSES.
10,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon.
200 bales Hay.
20 bbls. Mess Pork.
600 sacks Salt.
5 casks Rice.
35 bbls. Refined Sugar.
40 kegs Nails.
10 bbls. Glue.
500 casks Lime.

Osnaburgs, Sheetings, and Cotton Yarn, by the bale.

The above Goods will be sold very low, if applied for soon. BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

July 5, 1854 14tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company has been in successful operation since Feb'y 1853. It has paid all losses promptly, *without any assessment*, and it has still a small cash capital on hand.

Policies issued up to 13th May, No. 709, covering property to value of $1,151,862 00
Policies cancelled and expired, 269,634 00

Amount now insured, $882,228 00

Amount Premium Notes, $164,669 61
Do. do. cancelled and expired, 36,085 35

Do. do. now on hand, $128,584 26

Averaging 14 57 100 per cent. on the amount insured.
Cash premiums received, $8,258 01
Fire losses adjusted and paid, 84,917 22

The Board take pleasure in stating that the Company is now in a condition to merit public confidence. It is established upon a foundation which cannot be moved. We solicit a share of business.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. McN[illegible], D. L. Myrover, C. Benbow, Henry Lilly, John [illegible], J. G. Shepherd, S. T. Hawley, David A. Ray, I. [illegible]ams, Thos. S. Lutterloh, N. A. Stedman, Wm. [illegible]rin, A. E. Hall, J. H. Cook, A. A. McKethan, [illegible] Cook, C. Lutterloh.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
L. B. LEMAY, General Agent.

May 20, 1854 98tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE receiving a large stock of Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, which are offered as low as they can be bought in the market, at wholesale or retail

Oct. 12. 35tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof, and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

PEARCE & FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, *Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing*,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

[W. J. PEARCE] (13tf) [J. M. FERGUSON

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets under Journal office.

Dec. 22. 18-tf

SMITH & SANDFORD,

Attorneys at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office over Mr. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

[O. G. SMITH.] (17-tf) [R. H. SANDFORD

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of GOODS in their line, for sale on favorable terms.

July 26, 1854 17tf

H. ERAMBERT,

Confectionery and Variety Store,

Under the Fayetteville Hotel, Hay St.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dec'r 31, 1853. 58tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission

MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

[A. WORTH. 72tf JOS. UTLEY.

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.

Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1Y

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 2, 1853. 73tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

G. S. BUIE, *Builder and Undertaker,*

IS prepared to execute contracts of from $800 to $50,000 and upwards.

Window Blinds, Sash, Glass Doors, and all kinds of ornamental and plain work warranted to give satisfaction. He may be found on inquiry at Mr. Jesse W. Powers's.

Fayetteville, April 12, 1854. 87-6mpd

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

[J. B. STARR. [J. M. WILLIAMS

April 28, 1852. 86tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1854. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,

SUCCESSOR TO

HENRY L. PEPPER & SON.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware.

No. 175 Chesnut St., (opposite the State House,)

PHILADELPHIA.

May 22, 1854. 4Ypd

ANDREWS & JESUP,

No. 70 PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Machinists' Tools, Leather Belting &c.,

—ALSO—

"Manufacturer's Articles"

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 27, 1853. 57tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street,

NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [A. PAULMIER

August 16, 1852. 18tf

STOW & SMART,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

THOMAS & FRANKLIN,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware,

No. 128 Pearl Street, and 94 Water Street,

NEW YORK.

July 8, 1854. 12-6mpd

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DISTILLERS' AGENT,

Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of NAVAL STORES. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; and extensive Wharves and Warehouses to protect SPIRITS TURPENTINE from exposure. NAVAL STORES, FLOUR, COTTON, &c., will be shipped to any House in New York, or to other Markets if desired; and liberal CASH ADVANCES made on consignments. I refer to the following Distillers:—

E. Hannum, Wayne county.
E. H. Woodard & Co., Earpsborough
W. Earpe & Co., "
A. G. Thornton, Esq. Johnston county.
Spencer Fountain, Esq. "
B. R. Hunnant, Esq. "
Messrs. Bridges & Durham, "
" Blow & O'Neal "
" Searles & Adams, Sampson county.
" M. & G. Lee "
D. T. Durham, "
B. Godwin, Esq. Robeson county.
C. W. Crawford, Esq. "
Lovet Peacock, Esq. Columbus county.
W. J. Outland & Co., Bladen county, &c.

June 9, 1854. 1-tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

March 11, 1853. 76tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

JOHN HARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the Town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertions of himself and family will be spared to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 200tf

ATTENTION, THE WHOLE!

WHILE you are talking of your internal improvements, forget not to call to see the improvements made in Guns at M. A. BAKER'S GUN MANUFACTORY, on Hay street, opposite the Post Office, where he has the Prussian Needle Gun, Air Guns, and various improved Pistols, of Colt's Repeater, Allen's, Whitney's arms company with Maynard primers, Armstrong Duelling Pistols; with a large assortment of double and single-barrel Shot Guns, Game and Shot Bags, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps of English and French make, with a large assortment of gunning fixtures.

Rifles constantly on hand and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards.

Repairing of every thing in the Gunsmith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge. All orders promptly attended to. All work warranted.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun.
Hay street, opposite the Post Office

Jan'y 2, 1854. 59tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON

September 6, 1853. 26-tf

Who would have thought

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the stock of Materiel on hand at the Shop formerly owned by Mr. E. Fuller, and having engaged the services of Mr. J. C. Lally, whose work gives such general and entire satisfaction, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Timber Wagons, Road Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

I have on hand and will constantly keep a good supply of Iron Axles, Chains, Bolts, and in short every thing that the Wagon-maker can need.

Timber Wagons, with the improved Iron Axles, made to order at the shortest notice.

I have 10 good and competent Workmen at the business, and will give it my whole and undivided attention.

My prices shall be as moderate as the times will admit, and I will challenge any Wagon-maker in the United States to equal my work either in point of style or durability. THOS. C. FULLER.

Oct. 26, 1853. 39tf

FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

NOTICE.

$50 REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July, 1854, his negro girl Sarah. Said negro is about 16 years of age, black, with large white eyes, large limbs, weighs about 130 pounds.

Said girl is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Wright's or Gen. McKay's, in Bladen county. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or her confinement in any jail in the State of North Carolina. WM. G. BUTLER.

Clinton, N. C., March 14, 1853. 77-tf

Steam Engines—Fayetteville Manufacture.

WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES, from five to sixty horse power, which we can furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.

Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c. will perceive the advantage of having them made near home.

☞ An Engine of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.

HALE & BOLTON.

Dec. 7, 1853 51-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

Wiley's North Carolina Reader.

A FURTHER SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 31.

S. S. AREY

Has just received a beautiful assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and solicits a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are solicited to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south west corner of Market Square and Gillespie street.

April 18, 1854 89tf

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT
H. A. McSWAIN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853 24tf

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats

Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STAVENSON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,

to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware-House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't,
Fayetteville
JNO. BANKS, Ag't
at Wilmington

Sept. 1-6, 1853 29tf

TROY & MARSH

HAVE ON HAND

New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, etc., etc.,

Which they offer at wholesale and retail.

—ALSO,—

Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal, Fresh, Dried Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.

☞ We are Agents for the sale of Stoddard's Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted at N. Y. prices.

☞ Manufactured Tobacco at Factory prices.

Jan'y 28, 1854 66-tf

FOR SALE.

A ONE horse Buggy with three Springs. Also, a four horse road Wagon. Terms low.

E. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

June 28. 9-tf

Coopers' Tools, and all qualities of Glue for Distillers use, for sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN

June 12, 1854. 4tf

Fire-Proof Roofing.

FRANCIS SHENTON,

Slate and Metal Roofer.

THANKFUL for past favors, I beg to inform my friends and the public, that I am now prepared to contract for and execute, in the best manner and on reasonable terms, ALL KINDS OF FIRE-PROOF ROOFING. Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, of any style or pattern, made to order and warranted for any specified time.

Slate Chimney Pipes made to suit any style of building or situation, without danger of lightning.

PUMPS.

Force, Lifting and Suction Pumps, adapted to any situation; Hydraulic Rams, and all kinds of Hydraulic Machines for supplying water for any purpose, put up and warranted.

Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, of various sizes, for sale.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1853. 44-1Ypd

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHAS BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

DR. STRONG'S

COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS

These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all *Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.*

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs, to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

Also

DR. STRONG'S

PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.

These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that were ever made; and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs, of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the *Planter's Almanac* GRATIS, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in

Every Town and Village in North and South Carolina.

In Fayetteville, by S. J. HINSDALE and JAMES N. SMITH. [19y

1854.

SPRING SUPPLY.

Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Are now receiving their Spring and Summer supply of

Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,

Dye-Woods and Dye-Stuffs,
Oils, Paints, and Painters' Articles,
VARNISHES,

French, English and American Perfumery,
Fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps,
Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes
Surgical and Dental Instruments,
Trusses and Supporters of all kinds,
Pure Wines and Brandies for Medical purposes,
Extracts for Flavoring,
Choice Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c.

☞ They make their purchases for CASH, and offer goods equally as low as they can be obtained from any similar establishment in this section.

Warranted to be Fresh, Pure and Genuine.

Orders from the country promptly filled, and satisfaction guarantied with regard both to price and quality.

Hay street, next door West of H. & E. J. Lilly.

March 17, 1854. 80tf

Turpentine! Turpentine!

We want to buy Turpentine, delivered at our Still in Campbellton.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

Staves! Staves!

☞ We want to buy Spirits Barrel STAVES. Will pay the highest CASH prices.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854 76tf

Goods! Goods!

We have opened our Store in Campbellton. We offer low for cash or barter, DRY GOODS and GROCERIES

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854 76tf

500,000 lbs. Cotton and Linen RAGS wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest market price for any quantity of clean Linen and Cotton Rags

DAVID MURPHY.

Feb'y 1854 74tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,

RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructers, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes; Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.

Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C.; or to D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.

October 14, 1853. 30Y

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

Notice to the Travelling Public.

THE Stage leaves Warsaw daily (except Saturday) at 7 o'clock, p. m., after the arrival of the evening train from the North, and arrives at Fayetteville next day by 6 o'clock, a. m., in time for the Stage to Salem; which leaves Fayetteville Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and arrives at Salem next day by 2 p. m. Returning, leaves Salem Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, p. m., arrives at Fayetteville next day by 4 p. m., in time for the Stage to Warsaw; which leaves Fayetteville daily (except Saturday) at 6 p. m., and arrives at Warsaw next day by 5 a. m., in time to connect with the train North or South.

Tickets from Warsaw to Salem, $12. From Warsaw to Fayetteville, $4. To other points on the road in proportion. M. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1854. 80-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fine Rose Wood Pianos, (Bennet & Co's, of Broadway, New York,) fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Patent Self-Swinging Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

September, 1853. 30tf

Pure East India Castor Oil.

WE have just received a supply of Pure East India CASTOR OIL, without taste or smell, first introduced by us into this market last Spring.

FOULKES & MAC'RAE.

March 17, 1854. 80tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS, six miles North of Fayetteville and about one mile from the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, consisting of about **1260 acres of Land,** suited to the making of Turpentine or Timber. There are on the premises a good saw and grist mill, all in good repair and now in operation; also a dwelling, and all the necessary out-houses, in good repair.

Also, another tract of two hundred and fifty acres, on the head waters of Carver's Creek, known as the Tarry Place, on which there is a small farm, a dwelling house and other houses.

On the first named tract there are cut about twenty-five thousand Turpentine boxes, from two to four years old.

All the above lands will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber, who will take pleasure in showing the above lands.

WM. R. BOLTON.

Oct. 27, 1853. 40tf

Gill's Ne Plus Ultra BURNISH.

THE Subscriber, a practical Boot-maker of some experience, has for some time been sensible that there is a *desideratum* to be yet supplied to the public in the way of a suitable burnish for boots and shoes. Most of the articles now used either injure the leather or fail to impart that lustre so necessary to give to man's "*understanding*" a proper finish. He has therefore, during the last twelve months, been devoting himself to the task of preparing an article free from these objections, and has at length after much investigation and experiment completely succeeded. The result is "*Gill's ne plus ultra Burnish.*" He only wishes that it may be tested in order to establish its superiority over all others. Call on him at Mr. Nathan Sikes' boot and shoe establishment, on Person street, and be supplied with an excellent article at a cheap rate.

THOMAS GILL.

Nov. 9, 1853. 47tf

BLOCKERSVILLE ACADEMY,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, N. C.

THIS Institution is situated 12 miles east of Fayetteville, on the stage road from Fayetteville to Warsaw. The location is very desirable in every respect in health it is unsurpassed in this part of the State; the morality and excellence of the citizens will be sufficient guarantee against dissipation and improper conduct, and expenses are so moderate that all may avail themselves of its advantages. The Trustees have secured the services of Mr. J. A. Edwards, a graduate of Normal College, as Principal. Mr. Edwards comes with the highest testimonials; he is a genuine scholar, and is thoroughly versed in teaching and managing a School. The first session will commence on the 1st September.

TERMS.

Tuition per session $7, 50, $10, $12 50, according to the studies pursued; Board $6 per month.

We are determined to raise an Institution of the highest grade; we will have every necessary accomodation, and all we ask of the public is to give us a trial.

For further information address the Principal, Blocker's P. O., Cumberland N. C.

ALEX. MAXWELL,
W. FAIRCLOTH,
J. C. BLOCKER,
L. CULBRETH,
E. CULBRETH,
Trustees.

Aug. 4, 1854 22-3t

Glen Anne Female Seminary,

Miss MARGARET G. NIXON, Principal.
Miss EMILY BRANSON, Assistant.

THE FIFTH SESSION will commence on Wednesday the 13th day of September.

This School, which has had increasing success from its first opening, is situated in a healthy and pleasant part of Davidson county, six miles west of N. C. College and twelve miles east of Lexington. Persons coming from the east leave the Fayetteville Plank Road six miles from Glen Anna, at Hunt's Store, where further directions can be obtained.

Joseph Shelton, Esq. and his lady have taken a house of the domestic department, and the Principal can assure parents at a distance that their children will not be placed in safer hands.

Terms, $45, one-half in advance, for a Session of 22 weeks. This pays for Tuition in the English branches, and for Board, &c., exclusive of Music. Music with no extra charge for the instructor. French & For a Circular containing particulars, apply to the Principal, Thomasville, Davidson county, N. C.

August 10, 1854 22-3t

HARRINGTON'S

MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL,

CYRUS HARRINGTON, PRINCIPAL.

Miss ANN MARGARET McEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.

Wm. M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

THE Third Session of the School opens JULY the 17th, and closes December 1st.

Reports respecting Scholarship and Department will be sent out semi-annually, and no student found to be of a bad character, will be permitted to remain in the Institution.

A course of Religious Lectures will be delivered before the students.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber has ample accommodations and desires to take all the Female Boarders into his own family.

Tuition in both Departments $8, $10, $12 and $15 per Session. Extra—Music on Piano Forte, with use of instrument $20; Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and French, $5 each.

For further particulars address the Principal or either of the Teachers.

Carbonton, June 6, 1854 5-tf

A Rare Chance for Capitalists.

THE Subscriber wishing to change his business, offers his place for sale, containing 162 Acres of Land at Cypress Creek, Bladen County, one mile from South River, and twelve miles from Cape Fear. There is on the place a good Store house; a large and convenient Warehouse; a good Dwelling and all necessary out houses; a good Turpentine Still—20 Bbl. capacity recently set on the most approved plan, all necessary fixtures and good sheds—all in order for running. The Rosin and Spirits can be got off at very little expense, less than hoating expenses from Fayetteville. There can be $10,000 to $12,000 worth of goods sold to good paying customers, and any quantity of Turpentine bought at reasonable prices. There are 40 acres of fine farming land, a part of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. The place is healthy, water good. I also offer a young team of fine Mules, Harness and Road Wagon; 1 two-horse Wagon nearly new with iron axles, and set on eliptic springs, made expressly for hauling goods and spirits turpentine. My present stock of Goods in store, embracing nearly every variety of goods. I would like to sell all together and give a bargain. Persons wishing to engage in the Mercantile and Distilling Business would do well to give me a call. If the Goods are not disposed of before the stock on hand will be sold at public sale on the 10th of October.

Any information will be given by addressing me at Cypress Creek Post Office, Bladen Co., N. C.

W. J. PARKER.

P. S. All persons indebted to the subscriber will make payment at the earliest convenience, as the business must be closed up. Longer indulgence will not be given on back standing notes and accounts.

Aug. 7, 1854. 22-tf

TO RENT.

THE new fire-proof BRICK STORE, at present occupied by Messrs. G. W. I. Goldston & Co. Apply to JOHN SHAW

August 14, 1854. 22-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Angus Taylor, deceased, at August Term of Bladen County Court, hereby notifies those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

W. D. McNEILL, Adm'r.

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale on Thursday, the 31th inst., at the late residence of Angus Taylor, deceased, one pair of young mules, one horse, farming utensils, together with many other articles. A credit of six months will be given. Bonds and approved security will be required.

W. D. McNEILL, Adm'r.

August 8, 1854. 22-3w

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of measuring them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. CHAS. M. LINES.

New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1854. 75-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, May Term, 1854.

Isham McDaniel vs. Gadie W. Braswell.

Attachment,—Duncan B. McCormac summoned as garnishee.

WHEREAS, at this Term of the Court, judgment by default, nil si, is rendered against Gadie W. Braswell for the amount of the Plaintiff's debt, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant resides beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, for the said Gadie W. Braswell, to appear at the next Term of our Superior Court to be held for the County of Robe